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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA;

CONTAINING,

Many curious and interesting Particulars relating
to the CIVIL, NATURAL and COMMERCIAL
HISTORY of that COLONY, viz.

The Succession of EUROPEAN Settlers there; Grants
of ENGLISH Charters; Boundaries; Constitution of
the Government; Taxes; Number of Inhabitants,
and of the neighbouring INDIAN Nations, &c.

The Nature of the CLIMATE; Tabular Accounts of the
Altitudes of the BAROMETER Monthly for Four Years,
of the Depths of RAIN Monthly for Eleven Years, and of
the WINDS Direction Daily for One Year, &c.

The Culture and Produce of RICE, INDIAN CORN, and INDIGO;
the Process of extracting TAR and TURPENTINE; the State of
their Maritime Trade in the Years 1710, 1723, 1740 and 1748,
with the Number or Tonnage of Shipping employed, and the Species,
Quantities and Values of their Produce exported in One Year, &c.

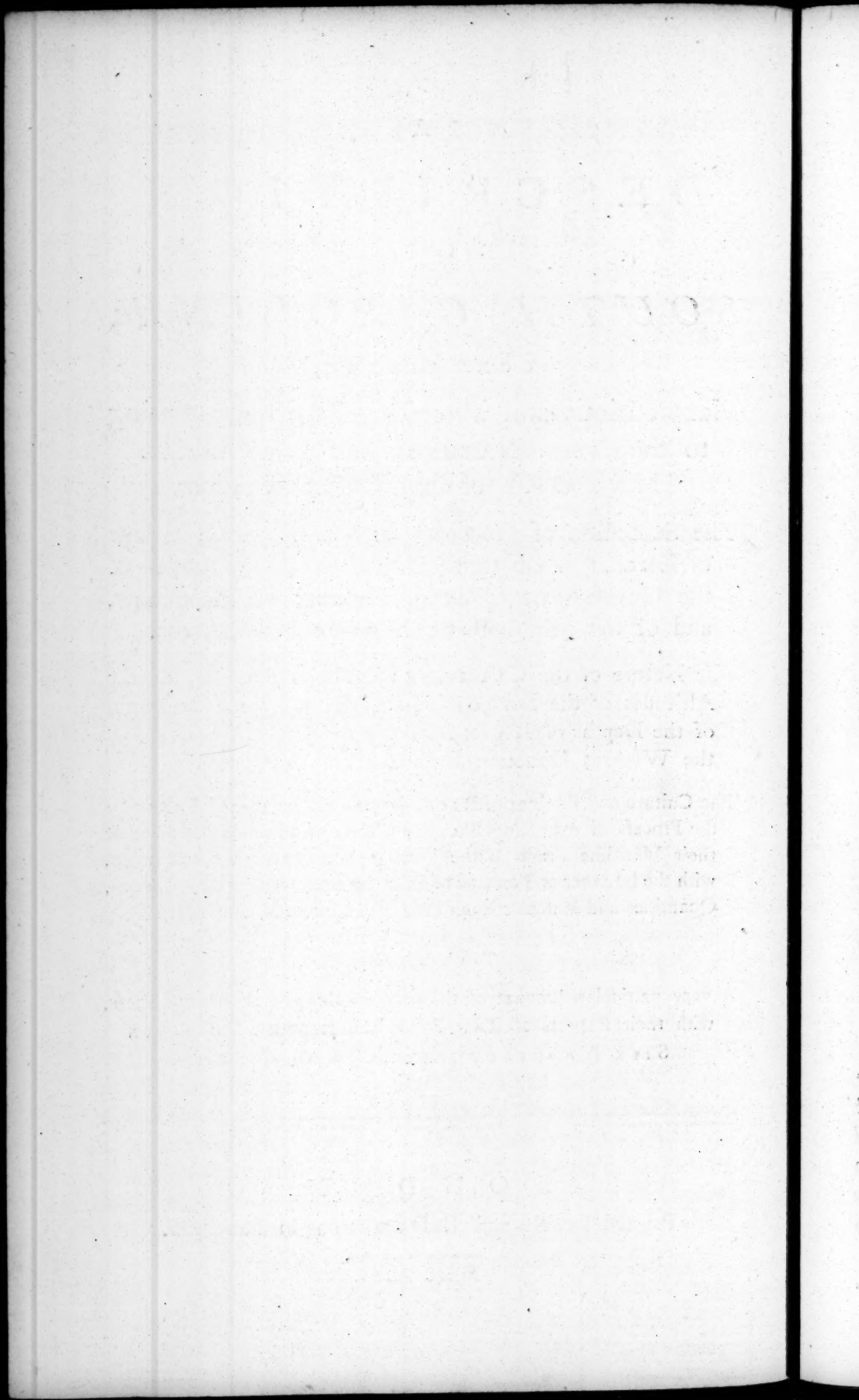
To which is added,

A very particular Account of their RICE - TRADE for Twenty Years,
with their Exports of RAW SILK and Imports of BRITISH
SILK MANUFACTURES for Twenty - five Years.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. and J. DODSLEY in *Pall-Mall*.

MDCC LXI.





P R E F A C E.

THE Thing chiefly intended by this Description of South Carolina, is, to give the People of Great Britain an Account of all such Matters and Things relating thereto, as they are most interested in knowing; for which Purpose, the Maritime Trade of that Colony is here traced as far back as any Particulars of it could be met with, relating to the Species, Quantities or Values of their Exports or Imports, or to the Quantity of Shipping; from whence this great and national Advantage will arise, that by knowing at what Rate the Trade of South Carolina hath increased, within Forty Years from 1710 to 1750, the surest Judgment may be formed of its future Increase; and those Facts may be collaterally useful, by serving as a Sort of Scale to measure the Increase of Trade in the other British Colonies on the Continent of North America, about which the People of this Nation know much less than concerns them.

After saying this, it is unnecessary to mention more by Way of Preface than to acquaint the Reader, that every material Fact or Circumstance in this Description is indexed under its proper Head; and that such of them as depend upon Time, or have relation to others under the same Head, are all ranged in such Order, as Date, Place, or natural Gradation seem to require, leaving the miscellaneous Matters till the last; by which Means the Trouble of referring to, and reading, Page after Page, only to know one single Fact or Circumstance may be all avoided, for every Article of Product, Export, and Re-Export, is indexed and each Particular thereof separately referred to; so that if there be Ten, Twenty, or more Particulars mentioned concerning any one Species of Product, and there are Forty about Rice, the Index will shew in what Page each of them is to be found, and which Species of Product are not Articles of Trade.

T H E



T H E C O N T E N T S.

S E C T I O N I.

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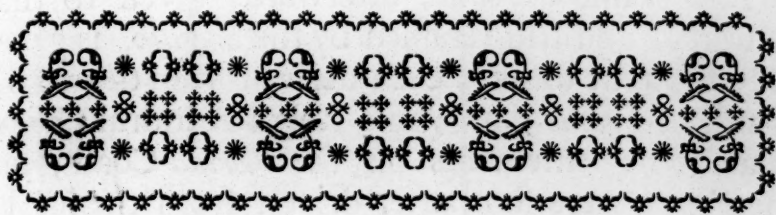
ADDITIONS.

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A

DESCRIPTION


O F

SOUTH CAROLINA.



SECTION I.

The first European Settlers there; their Expulsion by the Natives; England's prior Right by Discovery; Grants of English Charters; ancient and present Names and Boundaries; the Latitudes and Longitudes of principal Places.

OUTH CAROLINA is a Part of that vast Tract of Land which extends northward as far as the Confines of Virginia, in the Latitude of Thirty-six Degrees; and southward as far as the Bay of Mexico.

The whole Extent was formerly called *Florida*, and hath been successively possessed by the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the *English*.

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The Name *Carolina*, afterwards given to that Country, and still retained by the *English*, is generally thought to have been derived from *Charles* the Ninth of *France*; in whose Reign Admiral *Coligny* made some Settlements on the *Florida* Coast; but the *French* were soon after driven from thence by the *Spaniards*, who in their Turn were also expelled by the Natives.

From that Time, the whole Country lay as a Derelict, abandoned by the *European* Nations, till *Charles* the Second of *England*, in Right of our first Discovery by *Sebastian Cabot*, made a Grant thereof to the Earl of *Clarendon* and Seven other Proprietors, by Charter bearing Date at *Westminster*, the 27th of *March* 1663.

But the Limits mentioned in that Grant not reaching so far as our Right of Discovery extended, it was thought expedient to fix a Boundary more conformable thereto, which was done by a second Grant of the same Prince, dated in *June* 1665; and it is by Vertue of those Two Grants so founded upon our Right of first Discovery, as also in Right of several Purchases from the Princes and *Cassiques*, the original Inhabitants of *Florida*, that the *English* Nation do most justly possess such Parts of the said Country as are now known by the several Names of *North Carolina*, *South Carolina* and *Georgia*.

The Part called *South Carolina*, is bounded on the East, by the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the West, by several Nations of *Indians*; on the North, by *North Carolina*; and on the South, it extends far beyond the southern Limit of *Georgia*, which is bounded
on

on that Side by the River *Alatamaha*; but this not being near so far to the southward as the Limits prescribed by the before mentioned Charters, nor even so far as the *Spaniards* have at all Times readily admitted to be our Right, it is evident that a considerable Part of the Territory of *South Carolina* lies to the southward of *Georgia*.

The North Boundary of *South Carolina* is not so well agreed upon as might be expected, which is owing to the dishonest Intentions of many lawless People, settled in those Parts without legal Titles, and not to any Want of Attention in Government, nor to any Difficulty in the Thing itself; but those People, by keeping up a Dispute about the Boundaries between *North* and *South Carolina*, evade paying Quit-rents for their Lands, &c. and so long as they can enjoy the Protection of Government without contributing their Quotas towards the Expence of it, they will be for keeping up the Dispute about Boundaries.

This they have hitherto done in such a Manner, as to defeat the good Intention of all the Orders and Instructions from Time to Time given for terminating those Disputes and ascertaining the said Boundary; which, in His Majesty's Instructions, is directed to be done by running a Line Thirty Miles to the southward of *Cape Fear* River, parallel to and observing the Course of that River to its Head, for the Boundary on that Side: and though this Order is not only too explicit to be mistaken, but hath been put in Execution, or at least is said to have been so, the good Intention of it nevertheless continues to be evaded.

The western Boundary of *South Carolina* is formed by various Nations of Indians, viz. the *Catawbaws*, the *Cherokees*, the *Chickesaws*, the *Creeks*, and the *Chactaws*.

The *Catawbaws* are situated about Eighty Miles North from *Saxagotba*, a new Township in *South Carolina*, and are in Amity with the *British* Government.

The *Cherokees* form the North western Part of that Boundary; their nearest Towns are Three Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*, and they are in Alliance with us.

The *Chickesaws*, *Creeks*, and *Chactaws*, form the other Part of that western Boundary.

The Latitude of the Bar of *Charles-Town*, the principal Port in *South Carolina*, by the exactest Observations, is 32 Degrees 40 Minutes North; the Latitude of *Winyaw*, another of the Ports there, is ; and of *Port Royal* is 32 Degrees 5 Minutes; these Three are all the Ports of Trade at present in *South Carolina*.

St Augustine, belonging to the *Spaniards*, lies in the Latitude of 29 Degrees 50 Minutes; the *Havannah* in 23 Degrees; *Isle Dauphine*, or *Massacre*, at the Mouth of the River *Mobile* in the Bay of *Mexico*, is in the Latitude of 30 Degrees North; the Town or Fort *Condea* is about Thirty Miles due North from the Mouth of the River; these belong to the *French*: but *Pensacola* on the Isle *St Rose* is
Spanish,

SECT. II. SOUTH CAROLINA. 5

Spanish, and is Fourteen Leagues due East from the *Isle Dauphine*: the other *French* Settlements upon the *Mississippi*, and in what they call *Louisiana*, are all within our Charters.

The Longitudes have not been determined by good cœlestial Observations; but by the best Correction are as follow.—*Charles-Town* Bar 78 Degrees 45 Minutes West from the Meridian of *London*; *Port Royal* 79 Degrees 5 Minutes; and *Winyaw*; *St Augustine* is reckoned 79 Degrees; the *Havannah*; and *Mobile* 90 Degrees 3 Minutes.

SECTION II.

Quality of the Land; Nature of the Soil; the Methods of cultivating Rice, Indian Corn, and Indigo; the Quantities of Labour required for such Culture; and the usual yearly Crops per Acre.

THE Land of *South Carolina*, for a Hundred or a Hundred and Fifty Miles back, is flat and woody; intersected with many large Rivers, some of which rise out of the *Cherokee* Mountains, and after a winding Course of some Hundreds of Miles, discharge themselves into the Sea.

It is remarkable for the Diversity of its Soil; that near the Coast is generally sandy, but not therefore unfruitful; in other Parts there is *Clay*, *Loam*, and *Marle*; I have seen of the Soil of some

high Bluffs, near the Sides of Rivers, that exactly resembles *Castile Soap*, and is not less variegated with red and blue Veins, nor less clammy.

There are dispersed up and down the Country several large Indian old Fields, which are Lands that have been cleared by the Indians, and now remain just as they left them.

There arise in many Places fine Savannahs, or wide extended Plains, which do not produce any Trees; these are a Kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art.

The Country abounds every where with large Swamps, which, when cleared, opened, and sweetened by Culture, yield plentiful Crops of *Rice*: along the Banks of our Rivers and Creeks, there are also Swamps and Marshes, fit either for *Rice*, or, by the Hardness of their Bottoms, for Pasturage.

It would open too large a Field, to enter very minutely into the Nature of the Soil; and I think that this will sufficiently appear by the following Account of what the Labour of one *Negroe* employed on our best Lands will annually produce in *Rice*, *Corn*, and *Indigo*.

The best Land for *Rice* is a wet, deep, miry Soil; such as is generally to be found in *Cypress* Swamps; or a black greasy Mould with a Clay Foundation; but the very best Lands may be meliorated by laying them under Water at proper Seasons.

Good

Good Crops are produced even the first Year, when the Surface of the Earth appears in some Degree covered with the Trunks and Branches of Trees: the proper Months for sowing *Rice* are *March*, *April*, and *May*; the Method is, to plant it in Trenches or Rows made with a Hoe, about Three Inches deep; the Land must be kept pretty clear from Weeds; and at the latter End of *August* or the Beginning of *September*, it will be fit to be reaped.

Rice is not the worse for being a little green when cut; they let it remain on the Stubble till dry, which will be in about Two or Three Days, if the Weather be favourable, and then they house or put it in large Stacks.

Afterwards it is threshed with a Flail, and then winnowed, which was formerly a very tedious Operation, but it is now performed with great Ease, by a very simple Machine, a Wind-Fan, but lately used here, and a prodigious Improvement.

The next Part of the Process is grinding, which is done in small Mills made of Wood, of about Two Feet in Diameter: it is then winnowed again, and afterwards put into a Mortar made of Wood, sufficient to contain from half a Bushel to a Bushel, where it is beat with a Pestle of a Size suitable to the Mortar and to the Strength of the Person who is to pound it; this is done to free the *Rice* from a thick Skin, and is the most laborious Part of the Work.

It is then sifted from the Flour and Dust, made by the pounding; and afterwards, by a Wire-Sieve called a Market-Sieve, it is separated from the broken and small *Rice*, which fits it for the Barrels in which it is carried to Market.

They reckon Thirty *Slaves* a proper Number for a *Rice-Plantation*, and to be tended with one Overseer; these, in favourable Seasons and on good Land, will produce a surprizing Quantity of *Rice*; but that I may not be blamed by those, who being induced to come here upon such favourable Accounts, and may not reap so great a Harvest; and that I may not mislead any Person whatever, I chuse rather to mention the common Computation throughout the Province, *communibus Annis*; which is, that each good working Hand employed in a *Rice-Plantation* makes Four Barrels and a Half of *Rice*, each Barrel weighing Five Hundred Pounds Weight neat; besides a sufficient Quantity of Provisions of all Kinds, for the *Slaves*, *Horses*, *Cattle*, and *Poultry* of the Plantation, for the ensuing Year.

Rice last Year bore a good Price, being at a Medium about Forty-five *Shillings* of our Currency per Hundred Weight; and all this Year it hath been Fifty-five *Shillings* and Three *Pounds*; though not many Years ago it was sold at such low Prices as Ten or Twelve *Shillings* per Hundred.

Indian Corn delights in high loose Land, it does not agree with Clay, and is killed by much Wet; it is generally planted in Ridges made by the Plow

or

SECT. II. SOUTH CAROLINA. 9

or Hoe, and in Holes about Six or Eight Feet from each other; it requires to be kept free from Weeds, and will produce, according to the Goodness of the Land, from Fifteen to Fifty Bushels an Acre; some extraordinary rich Land, in good Seasons, will yield Eighty Bushels; but the common Computation is, that a *Negro* will tend Six Acres, and that each Acre will produce from Ten to Thirty-five Bushels; it sells generally for about Ten *Shillings* Currency a Bushel, but is at present Fifteen.

Indigo is of several Sorts; what we have gone mostly upon, is, the Sort generally cultivated in the *Sugar-Islands*, which requires a high loose Soil, tolerably rich, and is an annual Plant; but the wild Sort, which is common in this Country, is much more hardy and luxuriant, and is perennial; its stalk dies every Year, but it shoots up again next Spring; the *Indigo* made from it, is of as good a Quality as the other, and it will grow on very indifferent Land, provided it be dry and loose.

An Acre of good Land may produce about Eighty Pounds weight of good *Indigo*; and one Slave may manage two Acres and upwards, and raise Provisions besides, and have all the Winter Months to saw *Lumber* and be otherwise employed in: but as much of the Land hitherto used for *Indigo* is improper, I am persuaded that not above Thirty Pounds weight, of good *Indigo per Acre*, can be expected from the Land at present cultivated: perhaps we are not conversant enough in this Commodity, either in the Culture of the Plant, or in the Method of managing or manufacturing it, to write with Certainty.

I am

I am afraid that the *Lime-water* which some use, to make the Particles subside, contrary as I have been informed to the Practice of the *French*, is prejudicial to it, by precipitating different Kinds of Particles; and consequently, incorporating them with the *Indigo*.

But I cannot leave this Subject without observing, how conveniently and profitably, as to the Charge of Labour, both *Indigo* and *Rice* may be managed by the same Persons; for the Labour attending *Indigo* being over in the Summer Months, those who were employed in it may afterwards manufacture *Rice*, in the ensuing Part of the Year, when it becomes most laborious; and after doing all this, they will have some Time to spare for sawing *Lumber*, and making *Hoghead* and other *Staves*, to supply the *Sugar-Colonies*.

This Country abounds in many other useful Productions, of which it is not in my Power to give a particular Account; but such of them as there is a Demand for in other Countries, are all specified in my Account of the Exports from *Charles-Town*, herewith transmitted; I have also mentioned the Quantity of each Species so exported, and the Price it bore with us at the Time; the Knowledge of which Two Particulars in relation to each Sort, will, I believe, be more satisfactory in a national Sense, than any thing else that could be said about them.

I must therefore beg Leave to refer to the said Account, and shall conclude this Head with observing,

SECT. III. SOUTH CAROLINA. II

serving, that hitherto there have not been any Mines discovered in this Province.

SECTION III.

The Nature of the Climate ; uncommon Extrems of Heat and Cold ; Tabular Accounts of the highest and lowest Altitudes of the Barometer, of the Depths of Rain, and of the Wind's Direction ; various Observations relating to Heat, Cold, Vegetation, &c. ; and the extraordinary Effects produced by a severe Frost.

OUR Climate is various and uncertain to such an extraordinary Degree, that I fear not to affirm, there are no People upon Earth who, I think, can suffer greater Extrems of Heat and Cold : it is happy for us that they are not of long Duration.

No Idea of either the one or the other can be formed from our Latitude, which, on other Continents, is found to be very desirable ; nor dare I to trace by any physical Reasoning, the Causes of these Extrems ; lest I should amuse with vague Conjectures, those to whom I would not write any thing but Truth ; I shall therefore content myself with setting down what we are sure of by Experiments.

In Summer the Thermometer hath been known to rise to 98 Degrees, and in Winter to fall to 10 Degrees.

I had

I had for some Time kept a Diary of the Weather, to please myself only; but having met with a Gentleman here, who is curious in my own Way, and who hath done it with more Accuracy, than the little Portions of Time stolen from the Duties of my Station, would permit me to do; I shall here give you his Tables, which are the Result of Four Years Barometrical Observations taken Twice a Day, *viz.* at Noon and at Night; and of Four Years Thermometrical Observations by *Farenheit's* Thermometer; and also, his Account of the Depths of Rain which have fallen in *Charles-Town*, within each Month and Year for Eleven Years past; together with a Table of the Winds.



TABLES

T A B L E S
O F T H E
Highest and Lowest ALTITUDES
O F T H E
B A R O M E T E R,
A T
Charles-Town in South Carolina,

Within each Month of the YEARS 1737 to 1740;

A N D A L S O

The several Directions which the W I N D had at the
Times of those ALTITUDES.

E X P L A N A T I O N S.

Where a * is annexed to the Wind's Direction, it is to be understood
that a North or East Wind preceded or succeeded;

A N D

Where a † is so annexed, it is to denote that a West or
South Wind blew before or after.

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N^o I.

In the YEAR 1737.

Months.	The greatest Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.	The least Altitudes.		The Winds Direction.
	Inches	100 Parts		Inches	100 Parts	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	30 : 42		E	29 : 48		W
May	30 : 23		NE	29 : 85		S
June	30 : 20		NE	29 : 85		W
July	30 : 13		SSW*	29 : 83		SW
August	30 : 18		E	29 : 88		SW
September	30 : 33		NNE	29 : 85		SE
October	30 : 33		E	29 : 83		WNW
November	30 : 58		N	29 : 72		S
December	30 : 60		N	29 : 93		W

N^o II.

In the YEAR 1738.

January	30 : 48	N	29 : 88	SW
February	30 : 38	NE	29 : 68	S
March	30 : 26	SE	29 : 58	S
April	30 : 33	W*	29 : 78	WSW
May	30 : 35	E	29 : 30	W
June	30 : 30	E	29 : 98	SW
July	30 : 38	E	30 : 0	SW
August	30 : 38	NE	29 : 98	SW
September	30 : 38	E	29 : 88	NW
October	30 : 45	E	29 : 68	W
November	30 : 35	NE	29 : 58	W
December	30 : 58	N	29 : 75	NNW†

N^o III.

N^o III.

In the Y E A R 1739.

Months.	The greatest Altitudes.	The Winds Direction.	The least Altitudes.	The Winds Direction.
	Inches ¹⁰⁰ Parts		Inches ¹⁰⁰ Parts	
January	30 : 70	N	29 : 50	NW †
February	30 : 55	N	29 : 85	W
March	30 : 50	SE	29 : 65	W
April	30 : 32	E	29 : 75	N †
May	30 : 28	E	29 : 85	S
June	30 : 18	S*	29 : 86	S
July	30 : 8	SSE *	29 : 85	SSW
August	30 : 26	E	29 : 85	W
September	30 : 28	NE	29 : 85	NE †
October	30 : 32	NNE	29 : 72	SW
November	30 : 51	N	29 : 72	S
December	30 : 60	ENE	29 : 86	SW

N^o IV.

In the Y E A R 1740.

					††
January	30 : 46	NNE	29 : 76	W	83
February	30 : 54	NNE	29 : 72	WSW	74
March	30 : 40	ENE	29 : 60	W	78
April	30 : 48	E	29 : 58	W	75
May	30 : 30	S*	29 : 90	SSW	44
June	30 : 28	ESE	29 : 90	NE †	34
July	30 : 22	W	29 : 98	SW	29
August	30 : 25	NE	29 : 95	N	37
September	30 : 36	NE	29 : 86	S	48
October	30 : 50	N	29 : 95	W	61
November	30 : 55	NNW	29 : 73	SW	81
December	30 : 58	NNE	29 : 65	WNW	79

†† The Barometer's mean Range.

The

The greatest Height of the Mercury in the Barometer in this Province is 30:70 Inches; its least Height is 29:48 Inches; and for these Twelve Years last past, all the Variations of the Barometer have been confined between those Two Extreams.

Therefore, its Range in this Province being 1:22 Inch, our Atmosphere varies only $\frac{1}{25}$ [One Twenty-fifth] Part of its whole Weight; and in the warm Months I never have seen the Range of the Barometer exceed $\frac{58}{100}$ [Fifty-eight Hundredth] Parts of an Inch.

The mean Barometrical Station taken from its greatest and least Heights is 30:09 Inches.

Our Easterly and Northerly Winds elevate the Mercury in the Barometer; and by Southerly and Westerly Winds the Mercury subsides.

The Weather perhaps is no where more variable, with respect to Heat and Cold, than in *Carolina*; the Changes are frequent, sudden, and great; but the Decreases of Heat are always greater and more sudden than its Increases.

The greatest Incallescences of the Air, which, in the Course of near Eight Years Observation, I have known take Place in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were, 19 Degrees in the Spring, 24 in the Summer, 13 in Autumn, and 16 in the Winter.

Whereas the greatest Decreases of Heat in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were 35 Degrees in the Spring,

SECT. III. *SOUTH CAROLINA.* 17

Spring, 32 in the Summer, 27 in Autumn, and 44 in the Winter; and it frequently happens that one Day is 10 or more Degrees colder or warmer than the preceding Day.

On the 10th of *January* 1745, at Two o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, the Thermometer was at 70 Degrees; but the next Morning it was at only 15 Degrees; which was the greatest and most sudden Change that I have seen.

In Summer, the Heat of the shaded Air, at Two or Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, is frequently between 90 and 95 Degrees; but such Extreams of Heat, being soon productive of Thunder-Showers, are not of long Duration.

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of *June* 1738, at Three o'th' Clock in the Afternoon, the Thermometer was at 98 Degrees; a Heat equal to the greatest Heat of the human Body in Health! — I then applied a Thermometer to my Arm-pits, and it sunk one Degree; but in my Mouth and Hands it continued at 98 Degrees.

In my Table of Thermometrical Observations, 21 Degrees is the lowest Station of the Thermometer; but since the Time for which that Table was formed, I have frequently seen the Thermometer much lower; particularly on the 6th of *February* 1747, at 8 o'th' Clock in the Morning, it was at the Tenth Degree, and no Doubt had been lower some Hours before that, as the Spirits in the Thermometer were then rising, the Air being warmed by the Sun.

The Difference therefore between the most intense Heat and Cold, of the shaded Air in this Province, is Eighty-eight Degrees; which is a much greater Range than could well have been expected in this Latitude.

If the Mean is taken between these Extreams of Heat and Cold, Fifty-four Degrees should be the temperate Heat in this Province; but the Sum of the Thermometrical Stations divided by the Number of Observations which I have made, for some Years together, gives Sixty-five and a Half Degrees, which therefore may more justly be called the temperate Heat in *Carolina*; which exceeds 48 Degrees, the temperate Heat in *England*, more than that exceeds 32 Degrees, the freezing Point.

The mean Heat of the shaded Air, taken from the mean nocturnal Heat and from the mean Heat at Two or Three o'clock in the Afternoon, during the Four Seasons of the Year, is as followeth; in Spring, 61 Degrees; in Summer, 78; in Autumn, 71; and in Winter, 52.

The mean Heat of the shaded Air, at Two or Three o'clock in the Afternoon, is 65 Degrees in the Spring, 82 in the Summer, 75 in Autumn, and 55 in the Winter.

The mean nocturnal Heat in those Seasons, is 57 Degrees in the Spring, 74 in the Summer, 68 in Autumn, and 49 in the Winter.—Therefore, our Winters mean nocturnal Heat exceeds the temperate Heat in *England*.

As

As the Weather here is generally very serene, the Sun's Rays exert more constantly their full Force; and therefore when we are abroad, and exposed to the Sun, we are acted upon by a much greater Degree of Heat than that of the shaded Air; for the Thermometer when suspended Five Feet from the Ground, and exposed to the Sun and to reflected Rays from our sandy Streets, hath frequently risen in a few Minutes from 15 to 26 Degrees above what were at those Times the Degrees of Heat in the shaded Air.

But I have never yet made that Experiment when the Heat of the shaded Air was above 88 Degrees; when therefore we are in the Streets in a serene Day in the Summer, the Air we walk in and inspire, is many Degrees hotter than that of the human Blood; for supposing the Heat of the shaded Air be 88 Degrees, when the Thermometer would rise 26 Degrees higher, if suspended and exposed to the Sun, &c. as before-mentioned; or suppose that the Heat of the shaded Air be 98 Degrees, when the Thermometer would rise 26 Degrees higher by such Suspension and Exposure; in the first of those Two Cases, the Heat of the Air in the Streets would exceed 98, the natural Heat of the human Blood, by sixteen Degrees; and in the last Case, it would exceed such Heat by Twenty-six Degrees.

1874-1875

Journal of the

1874-1875

T A B L E S

O F T H E

D E P T H S O F R A I N,

W H I C H F E L L A T

Charles-Town in South Carolina,

Within ELEVEN YEARS from 1738 to 1748;

S H E W I N G,

The D E P T H that fell

In each M O N T H,

In each S E A S O N,

A N D,

In each Y E A R :

A L S O,

The general medium D E P T H S,
taken upon all those ELEVEN YEARS,

For each M O N T H,

For each S E A S O N,

A N D

For a Y E A R.

The Whole is expressed in I N C H E S and Milleſimal
Parts of I N C H E S.

N^o V.

For the YEARS

	1738,	1739,	1740.
In what Times	Inches and Milleſimal Parts	Inches and Milleſimal Parts	Inches and Milleſimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	1.097	2.310	4.873
February	4.416	2.875	3.084
March	4.532	5.609	1.141
April	1.082	0.195	1.092
May	3.127	5.120	5.612
June	1.567	15.839	4.648
July	10.660	5.452	3.013
August	4.104	12.211	7.301
September	10.792	4.834	3.200
October	1.358	6.593	1.258
November	2.656	1.235	1.848
December	3.877	3.689	2.736
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	10.030	8.679	5.317
Summer	15.354	26.411	13.273
Autumn	16.254	23.638	11.759
Winter	7.630	7.234	9.457
<i>Each Year</i>	49.268	65.962	39.806

N^o VI.

For the YEARS

	1741,	1742,	1743.
Inches and Millesimal Parts	Inches and Millesimal Parts	Inches and Millesimal Parts	Inches and Millesimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	4.492	2.189	3.172
February	4.615	1.650	2.435
March	5.713	5.203	0.621
April	1.308	0.918	5.292
May	4.841	5.878	2.535
June	5.538	3.250	1.903
July	3.399	1.252	7.738
August	7.144	7.647	3.767
September	6.734	2.895	4.686
October	3.399	0.759	1.672
November	2.964	3.388	3.220
December	1.919	0.957	2.706
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	11.636	7.771	8.348
Summer	13.778	10.400	12.176
Autumn	17.277	11.301	10.125
Winter	9.375	6.534	9.098
<i>Each Year</i>	52.066	36.006	39.747

N^o VII.

For the Y E A R S

	1744,	1745,	1746.
In what Times	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	1.994	0.863	1.144
February	3.063	7.739	2.701
March	0.582	3.229	1.628
April	2.866	3.842	1.128
May	2.871	1.832	3.988
June	5.814	9.510	4.109
July	8.437	6.771	9.895
August	4.202	9.339	6.114
September	5.657	0.754	0.932
October	1.595	2.962	0.506
November	1.562	0.682	3.586
December	9.680	2.623	3.916
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	6.511	14.810	5.457
Summer	17.122	18.113	17.992
Autumn	11.454	13.055	7.552
Winter	13.236	4.158	8.646
<i>Each Year</i>	48.323	50.146	39.653

N^o VIII.

For the Y E A R S			General
	1747,	1748.	Mediums
In what Times	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts	Inches and Millefimal Parts
<i>Each Month</i>			
January	3.429	2.212	2.516
February	2.860	1.573	3.365
March	2.585	3.047	3.081
April	0.292	0.979	1.727
May	0.924	1.826	3.507
June	2.470	1.859	5.137
July	6.413	9.273	6.573
August	4.895	6.881	6.691
September	7.216	7.442	5.013
October	9.504	5.550	3.196
November	1.056	5.368	2.506
December	2.921	5.588	3.692
<i>Each Season</i>			
Spring	5.737	5.599	8.081
Summer	9.807	12.958	15.217
Autumn	21.615	19.873	14.900
Winter	7.406	13.068	8.714
<i>Each Year</i>	44.565	51.498	46.912

A TABLE of the Winds Direction

The Winds		Spring			Summer			Autumn		
Nature	Direction	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Warm	S	2	3	11	18	10	6	7	19	3
	SSW	1	3	8	2	5	6	1	1	2
	SW	7	6	5	10	18	8	6	1	4
	WSW	1	3	6	11	9	4	2	4	8
	W	6	14	10	8	9	29	7	2	10
	SSE	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	8	6
	SE	—	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	2
Moist, but Temperate	ESE	3	5	3	2	3	2	6	5	3
	E	8	6	5	5	8	6	13	8	2
	ENE	12	7	2	2	2	5	7	2	1
	NE	7	9	1	4	10	1	10	6	2
Cold	WNW	5	5	5	4	1	5	3	1	9
	NW	6	4	3	1	—	3	3	2	9
	NNW	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	2
	NE	3	5	—	3	2	1	3	5	2
	N	7	8	1	2	4	2	11	12	24

The above Table of the Winds Direction is for One Year; during which, Three Observations were made almost every Day; *viz.* in the Morning, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time. — The Numerical Figures in the Columns, for each Month, Season, and the whole Year, shew

IX.

at *Charles-Town* in *South Carolina*.

The Winds		Winter			Total N° of Times in			
Nature	Direction	November	December	January	Spring	Summer	Autumn	The whole Year
Warm	S	3	1	4	16	34	29	86
	SSW	4	—	3	12	13	14	36
	SW	3	3	4	18	36	11	75
	WSW	3	4	2	10	24	14	57
	W	12	14	11	30	46	19	132
	SSE	—	—	3	—	8	15	26
	SE	—	—	—	5	7	5	17
Moist, but Temperate	ESE	3	1	1	11	7	14	37
	E	7	6	11	19	19	23	85
	ENE	3	3	8	21	9	10	54
	NE	1	—	1	17	15	18	52
Cold	WNW	4	18	6	15	10	13	66
	NW	3	11	5	13	4	14	50
	NNW	4	2	1	6	2	3	18
	NE	1	4	3	8	6	10	32
	N	14	9	6	16	8	47	100

shew how many Times within each respectively, the Wind, at the Hours of Observation, blew from those Points of the Compass which are expressed by the initial Letters thereof, and severally placed on the same Lines as the Numerical Figures whereunto they belong.

These

These Observations and Tables were made and formed by a very curious Gentleman, one Doctor *L-n-ng*; and to them I shall add a few other Observations relating to the intense Cold we sometimes have here; because it is much to be wondered at, considering how intense the Heat is at other Times, and what great Deviations these are from those superior and general Laws of Nature whereby Heat and Cold in every Climate are commonly understood to be chiefly governed and graduated.

The first Instance of intense Cold that I shall mention, relates to a healthy young Person of my Family, who at the Time was Two or Three and Twenty Years of Age, and usually slept in a Room without a Fire: That Person carried Two Quart Bottles of hot Water to Bed, which was of Down and covered with English Blankets; the Bottles were between the Sheets; but in the Morning they were both split to Pieces, and the Water solid Lumps of Ice.

In the Kitchen where there was a Fire, the Water in a Jar, in which was a large live Eel, was frozen to the Bottom; and I found several small Birds frozen to Death near my House; they could not have died for Want of Food, the Frost having been but of one Day's Continuance.

But an Effect much to be regretted, is, that it destroyed almost all the Orange-Trees in the Country; I lost above Three Hundred bearing Trees, and an Olive-Tree of such a prodigious Size, that I thought it Proof against all Weathers;

it

SECT. III. SOUTH CAROLINA. 29

it was near a Foot and Half Diameter in the Trunk, and bore many Bushels of excellent Olives every Year.

This Frost happened on the 7th of *February* 1747; and the Winter having been mild with us till then, the Juices were so far risen that the Orange-Trees were ready to blossom; under which Circumstances that Frost burst all their Vessels, for not only the Bark of all of them, but even the Bodies of many of them were split, and all on the Side next the Sun.

Last Year, however, many of them shot up again from the Root, and I have measured many Shoots, which were from Twelve to Fifteen Feet in Height, and of a tolerable Thickness!—a surprizing Instance of Vegetation in a few Months; and though about the first Week of *January* in this Winter we had a pretty smart Frost of Two or Three Days Continuance, with some Snow, it did not injure the tenderest Shoots; but a Month after we had another smart Frost, when the Juices were rising, and that has quite killed most of those Shoots.



SECTION



SECTION IV.

The present Number of white Inhabitants, of Militia Forces, and of Negroe-Slaves ; late Increases of People by new Settlers ; and the Probability of many Thousands more being induced to come and settle there.

THE Number of white Inhabitants in *South Carolina* is at present near Twenty-five Thousand ; and the Number of *Negroes* there, is at least Thirty-nine Thousand ; of the latter I can be more positive, because a Tax is paid for them ; and I make my Computation of the former, by the Number of Men borne upon the Muster Rolls for the Militia, which is about Five Thousand, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty.

Within these Three or Four Years, above Two Hundred Families of *Germans* have come and settled in this Province ; and within the last Year or Two, about the like Number of Families from other *British* Colonies have come to us ; while on the other Hand, the Number of Inhabitants who have left this Province is but about Five or Six, and those being indebted here, run off with their *Slaves* into *Georgia*.

As Numbers of People well employed make the Riches and Strength of every Country, I am determined, from the Time of the Proclamation of Peace,

Peace, to observe very particularly the Increase of Inhabitants in this Province, either in the natural Way, or by the Accretion from other *British* Colonies, or by the Accession of Foreigners: which, by the Blessing of God, and His Majesty's Protection and Favour, I think may be several Thousands in a few Years.

And my Reasons for being of that Opinion are, because here is a large Tract of Territory hitherto but thinly inhabited, Numbers of navigable Rivers which make Carriage easy and afford safe Ports, a fertile Soil and a pretty healthful Climate, Liberty of Conscience, equal Laws, easy Taxes, and, I hope I may add with Truth, a mild Administration of the Government.



SECTION V.

The Nature and Constitution of the Government; the principal Officers in each Branch thereof, and by whom appointed or elected.

THE Government of *South Carolina* is one of those called Royal Governments, to distinguish it I presume from the Charter Governments, such as *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Island*; and from the Proprietary Governments, such as *Pensylvania* and *Maryland*.

Its Constitution is formed after the Model of our Mother Country: The Governor, Council, and
Assembly

Assembly constitute the Three Branches of the Legislature, and have Power to make such Laws as may be thought necessary for the better Government of the Province, not repugnant to the Laws of *Great Britain*, nor departing from them, beyond what Necessity may require.

The Governor is appointed by Patent, by the Title of Governor in chief and Captain-general in and over the Province; he receives also a Vice Admiral's Commission: But alas! these high-sounding Titles convey very little Power, and I have often wished that Governors had more; I cannot however help making this disinterested Remark, that though a virtuous Person might be trusted with a little more Power, perhaps there may be as much already given, as can safely be delegated to a weak or a wicked Person; and considering that such may in ill Times happen to be employed, a wise and good Prince will therefore guard against it.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the King, under His Royal Sign Manual, and are Twelve in Number; to which Number the Surveyor-general of the Customs must be added, he having a Seat in Council in all the Governments within his District.

The Assembly consists of Forty-four Members, elected every third Year by the Freeholders of Sixteen different Parishes; but the Representation seems to be unequal; some Parishes returning Five, others Four, Three, Two, or only One; and some Towns which, by the King's Instructions, have

have a Right to be erected into Parishes, and to send Two Members, are not allowed to send any.

There is a Court of Chancery, composed of the Governor and Council, and there is a Master in Chancery, and a Register belonging to the said Court.

The Court of King's Bench consists of a Chief Justice appointed by his Majesty, and some assistant Justices: the same Persons constitute the Court of Common Pleas: there is a Clerk of the Crown, who is also Clerk of the Pleas: an Attorney-general, and a Provost-marshal.

There is a Secretary of the Province, who is also Register, and pretends a Right to be, and appoints, the Clerk of the Council; there is also a Clerk of the Assembly, a Surveyor-general of the Land, a Receiver-general of the Quit-rents, a *Vendue* Master, and Naval Officer; all which Officers are appointed by the Crown.

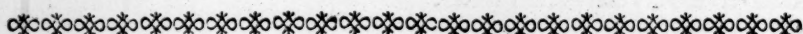
There is a Court of Vice Admiralty; the Judge, Register, and Marshal thereof, are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

There is a Comptroller of the Customs; Three Collectors, one at each Port, *viz. Charles-Town, Port Royal, and Winyaw*; there likewise are two Searchers at *Charles-Town*; and all these are appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, or by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The public Treasurer, the Country Comptroller, the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, and several other Officers, are appointed by the General Assembly.

The Clergy are elected by the People.

The Governor appoints Justices of the Peace, and Officers in the Militia, which are Offices of no Profit and some Trouble, and therefore few will accept of them unless they are much courted.



SECTION VI.

The principal Taxes laid for the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Province Government; and the Heads of Expence whereto the Monies thereby raised commonly are appropriated.

THE public Revenues within the Province of *South Carolina* arise partly from Duties upon Goods imported, imposed by a Law called the General Duty-Law; and partly from Taxes upon real and personal Estates, wherein are comprehended *Lands, Houses, Money at Interest, Stock in Trade, &c.*

The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are *Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine*, and a few other Sorts of Commodities; but not one Commodity of the Produce
or

SECT. VI. *SOUTH CAROLINA.* 35

or Manufacture of *Great Britain* is charged with any Duty in this Province.

The Monies raised as aforesaid are appropriated to defray the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Province Government, excepting some particular Expences which are provided for by other Funds ; and the after mentioned Heads of Appropriation will best shew in what Manner those public Revenues are applied.

Province Debts, such as were contracted by the Expedition to *St. Augustine*, and for the Relief of *Georgia*.

The Salaries of such Civil Officers as have not Appointments upon Quit-rents.

The Stipends of our Clergy

The Salaries of School-masters and Ushers

The Salary, &c. of our Agent in *Great Britain*

The Pay of Gunners at our several Forts

The settling foreign Protestants in this Province

The additional Pay allowed to the Three independent Companies of regular Troops serving here

The keeping in Repair our Fortifications and public Buildings.

Presents to the Chiefs of the *Indian Nations* ;

but his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to relieve us from this Article of Expence.

Troops of Rangers casually taken into Pay upon any Alarm, for which I hope there will not hereafter be much Occasion.

Two Gallies equipped and kept in Pay for the Defence of our Island Passages; they are now laid aside, but the Expence of them used to be about Fourteen Thousand Pounds a Year.

Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside; the Expence of them was about Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

SECTION VII.

Their Maritime Trade; the Number and Quantity of Seamen and Shipping therein employed; the Species of Merchandise imported there from Great Britain; the Species, Quantities, and Values of their own Produce exported from thence; and of imported Merchandize by them re-exported.

THE maritime Trade of *South Carolina* hath of late Years been much more beneficial to the Inhabitants of that Province than formerly it was; which is partly owing to a great Increase in the Value of their Exports, and partly to a considerable Decrease in their Imports from the Colonies of *New York, Pensilvania, &c.* For those Two Colonies

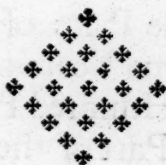
Colonies used to drain us of all the little Money and Bills we could gain upon our Trade with other Places, in Payment for the great Quantities of *Bread, Flour, Beer, Hams, Bacon*, and other Commodities of their Produce wherewith they then supplied us: all which, excepting *Beer*, our new Townships, inhabited by *Germans*, begin to supply us with.

And the Importation of *Negro-Slaves*, which formerly was a considerable Article of Expence to us, hath not only been saved for a Time, but is likely to continue so for the future; a Law having been made in this Province whereby so heavy a Duty was laid on *Negroes* imported here, that it amounted to a Prohibition; and though, since the Expiration of that Law, the War hath hitherto prevented any from being imported, I do not find that in above Nine Years Time our Number of *Negroes* is diminished, but on the contrary increased; so that in all Appearance the *Negroes* bred from our own Stock will continually recruit and keep it up, if not enable us to supply the *Sugar Colonies* with a small Number of *Negroes*.

As to the increased Value of our Exports, I have already said that the Price of our principal Commodity *Rice*, was some Years ago so low as Ten or Twelve *Shillings per Hundred Pounds weight*, which is only One Fourth Part of the Price we have lately fold our *Rice* for; the medium Price last Year being about 45*s.* Currency *per Cent. lb.* and all this Year it has been from 55*s.* to 60*s.* *per Cent. lb.*: so that our main Article of Export is not only quadrupled in Value to us, but much increased in

Quantity also; and the quick Progress we have already made in the Culture of *Indigo*, gives Reason to expect that it will one Time or other prove to be a Commodity of as great Profit to this Province as *Rice* hath hitherto been.

But with all this Trade we have few or no Ships of our own: we depend in a great Measure upon those sent from *Great Britain*, or on such as are built in *New England* for *British* Merchants, and which generally take this Country in their Way, to get a Freight to *England*: the Consideration whereof naturally leads me to take Notice of the Advantages we bring to our Mother Country, by producing such vast Quantities of marketable Commodities which do not interfere with her own Produce, and by confining ourselves to the Colony Profits from thence arising; the latter whereof is a Matter of the highest Importance to *Great Britain* as a Naval Power, and it would be doing Injustice to *South Carolina* not to shew our National Value in that Respect.



1510

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From Christmas 1746 to Christmas 1747.

N ^o of Vessels	Whither bound	Tonnage	Rates of Freight	N ^o of Men	Amount of Freight
105	<i>Europe</i>	12,714	£ 6 : 10 : 0	—	£ 82,628 : 0 : 0
93	<i>West Indies</i>	4,712	4 : 10 : 0	—	21,207 : 0 : 0
37	<i>Northern Colonies</i>	1,332	3 : 10 : 0	—	4,662 : 0 : 0
<u>Totals 235</u>		<u>18,758</u>			<u>£ 108,497 : 0 : 0</u>

From Christmas 1747 to Christmas 1748.

N ^o of Vessels	Whither bound	Tonnage	Rates of Freight	N ^o of Men	Amount of Freight
68	<i>Europe</i>	8,465	£ 6 : 0 : 0	769	£ 50,790 : 0 : 0
87	<i>West Indies</i>	4,299	4 : 0 : 0	499	16,196 : 0 : 0
37	<i>Northern Colonies</i>	1,189	3 : 0 : 0	241	3,567 : 0 : 0
<u>Totals 192</u>		<u>13,953</u>		<u>1,509</u>	<u>£ 70,553 : 0 : 0</u>

From the preceding Account it appears, that the Trade of *South Carolina* gives Employment to Fifteen Thousand Tons of Shipping, and to Fifteen Hundred Seamen, all of which are, or might be, *British*; and admitting them to be such, the very Freight of our Produce brings in a Profit of about One Hundred *Thousand* Pounds Sterling a Year to our Mother Country, over and above the Addition of Naval Power from thence arising: than which, there needs not a more striking Proof how nearly it concerns *Great Britain* to keep the Freight of all her Colony Produce to herself.

For there is Reason to believe that the *Rice*, and other principal Articles exported from *South Carolina*, do not in Tonnage make more than One Tenth Part of the useful Commodities which all the *British* Northern Colonies are very capable of producing for Exportation; and this without interfering with *Great Britain* or with *Ireland*, by exporting *Corn, Flour, Biscuit, Cheese, Butter, Beer, Beef, Pork*, and by catching, curing, and carrying *Salted Cod* and other Fish to various Markets; for the single Article of *Tobacco* yearly exported from *North America* makes about Thirty Thousand Tons.

And when it is considered how naturally capable the Northern Colonies are of wholly supplying *Great Britain, Ireland, the Sugar-Colonies, &c.* with *Ship-Timber, Masts, Lumber, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Iron, &c.* and what great Numbers of Ships are employed in carrying Commodities from one Part of *America* to another, besides those employed

ployed in catching, curing, and carrying to various Markets *salted Cod* and other Fish; there will, upon the whole, appear abundant Reason for thinking, that the Freight of all those Commodities might be made to employ Fifteen Thousand *British* Seamen, and to bring One Million of Pounds Sterling yearly into *Great Britain*.

Much more might be said upon this important Subject, but what I have already mentioned sufficiently shews the national Value of *South Carolina*, in respect of Shipping and Naval Power: I shall therefore proceed to shew how far we contribute to the Prosperity of our Mother Country by the Consumption of such Commodities and Manufactures as she produces or supplies us with; but previous thereto, I cannot help expressing my Surprise and Concern to find that there are annually imported into this Province, considerable Quantities of fine *Flanders Laces*, the finest *Dutch Linens*, and *French Cambricks*, *Chints*, *Hyson Tea*, and other *East India Goods*, *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver Lace*, &c.

By these Means we are kept in low Circumstances: and though it may have the Appearance of being for the present beneficial to the *British* Merchants, yet it retards our Increase both in People and Wealth, and consequently renders us less profitable to *Great Britain*; for the Riches of all Colonies must at Length centre in the Mother Country, more especially when they are not encouraged to go upon Manufacturies, and when they do not rival her in her Produce.

For

For these Reasons I have always endeavoured to correct and restrain the Vices of Extravagance and Luxury, by my own Example; and by my Advice to inculcate the Necessity of Diligence, Industry and Frugality; telling them, that by pursuing these Maxims, the *Dutch* from low Beginnings climbed up to be High and Mighty States; and that, by following the contrary Methods, the Commonwealth of *Rome*, fell from being Mistress of the World.

The following List of the various Sorts of Commodities and Manufactures usually imported into this Province from *Great Britain*, contains the best Information I can give in relation to the several Species and Quantities of *British* Manufactures consumed here; the Duties of my Station not permitting me to spare so much Time as would be requisite to find out the precise Quantity of each Species of Manufactures so imported; however, I am enabled to say thus much concerning them, that, in general, the Quantity seems to be too great, and the Quality of them too fine, and ill calculated for the Circumstances of an infant Colony.



SECT. VII. SOUTH CAROLINA. 45

A LIST of the several Species of Commodities and Manufactures which are usually imported into the Province of *South Carolina* from *Great Britain*.

British Woollen
Manufactures

Druggets and Drabs
Duffils and Duroys
Serges and Shalloons
Camblets and Grograms
Cloths, broad and narrow, of all
Sorts, from the finest *broad Cloth*
down to *Negroe Cloth*; none having
been manufactured here, except-
ing a little *Negroe-Cloth*, and that
only when the Produce of this
Province bore but a low Price
Cloaths, ready made: our Imports
in these Two last Articles are to
a great Value.
Blankets, of all Sorts
Flannels
Hats, woollen and beaver
Stockings
Shrouds
Carpets
Buttons and Mohair
Cloth of every Kind, from *Cambrick*
to *Oznabrigs*; of the Manufacture
of *Germany, Holland, England, Scot-*
land, and Ireland, to a great Value;
we also import small Quantities
of Linen that is made by *Irish*
People settled in the Townships
of *Williamsburgh* in *Virginia*.
Sail-cloth
Ticking
Checquered and printed Linens
Haberdashery-wares

Linen
Manufactures

<i>East India and Cotton</i>	Manufactures	{ Callicoes, white and printed Mullins Dimity and Fustian
<i>Silk</i>	Manufactures	{ Stuffs of <i>British</i> Manufacture — of <i>East India</i> Manufacture Stockings and Handkerchiefs Gloves and Ribbands
<i>Laces</i>		{ Of Gold, Silver, and Thread Iron, cast and wrought into all Sorts of Household Utensils and Cutlery-wares Guns, Pistols, Swords, &c. Nails of all Sorts
<i>Metallic</i>	Manufactures	{ Lead in Sheets, Bullets, and Shot Tin-wares Pewter, in Household Utensils, &c. Brass wrought, of all Sorts Copper wrought, of all Sorts Plate and Silver, wrought Watches, Gold and Silver
		{ Books Cables and Cordage China and other Earthen-wares Chairs and Beds Fans and other Millinery-wares Glass-wares, as Looking-glasses, Drinking-glasses, and Bottles
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	Manufactures	{ Leather wrought into Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Bridles, &c. Gloves of all Sorts Paper of all Sorts Pictures and Prints Stationary-wares Tiles

Edibles

Edibles	{	Cheese
		Grocery-wares
		Oil, fallad, &c.
		Salt
Liquors	{	Beer, in Casks and Bottles
		Tea of all Sorts
		Wines of various Sorts; but the
		Wine chiefly drank here is <i>Ma-</i>
		<i>deira</i> , imported directly from the Place of Growth
Miscellaneous Commodities	{	Coals
		Corks
		Drugs and Medicines
		Grind-stones
		Gunpowder
		Iron, in Bars
		Painters Colours
		Quills
		Snuff

We have very little Trade with any Foreign Plantation; and none with any Part of *Europe* besides *Great Britain*, unless our sending *Rice* to *Lisbon* may be called so.

The Civilities I had an Opportunity of shewing to the *Spanish* Prisoners of Distinction who have been brought in here during the War, and the Humanity with which even the meanest were treated, has opened

* * * * *

[hath been productive of such national Advantages as might be expected from Men who have a high Sense of Honour and Obligation.]

No

No Country in this Part of the World hath less illegal Trade than *South Carolina*; at least, so far as I can learn; though if there was any, it would be difficult to prevent it, by Reason of the great Numbers of Rivers and Creeks, and the small Number of Officers of the Customs.

I therefore think it would be of Service, if the Commissioners of the Customs were to appoint another Searcher for this Province, and Two Waiters for the Port of *Charles-Town*, with Salaries which they might live upon; for at present, it is almost impossible for a Collector and Two Searchers to transact all the Business in that Port.

The Two following Accounts of Exports from *Charles-Town*, in the Year 1748, exhibit a View of the several Species of Commodities and Manufactures usually exported from this Province.

I have been very careful in separating such of them as are of our own Produce, from those which were brought here from *Great Britain* and other Countries; well knowing, that without such Distinction, some or other of the latter might have been mistaken for the former, and prejudicial Notions thereby raised upon a false Foundation.

But nothing of this Sort can happen now that the Exports of *South Carolina* Produce are inserted in one Account, and the Re-exports of imported Commodities and Manufactures in another; the latter whereof may be of farther Use, in helping more nearly to determine what Quantities of *British* Commodities

SECT. VII. SOUTH CAROLINA. 49

Commodities and Manufactures really are consumed in this Province.

Because in such Cases, the Value of a Colony to her Mother-Country is not to be estimated by the Quantities of Commodities and Manufactures yearly exported from the latter to the former; but by the Quantities consumed thereof in such Colony, or by People with whom that Colony *can* and her Mother-Country *cannot* carry on Trade in such Sorts of Merchandize.

And considering that the Re-exportation of *British* Commodities and Manufactures from our Northern Colonies may be a Means of introducing Colony Manufactures of the like Sorts into various foreign Markets; the same Disposition that led me to shew the National Value of *South Carolina*, in respect of Freight and Naval Power, also leads me to make these Observations concerning Re-exports.



E

AN

AN ACCOUNT of the several Species and Quantities of Commodities, of the Produce

of *South Carolina*, which were exported from thence at the Port of *Charles-Town*, in One Year, from 1st November 1747 to 1st November 1748; together with the Rate and Amount of the Value of each, in *Sterling* Money and in *South Carolina* Currency.

A DESCRIPTION of SECT. VI.

Commodities		Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S.Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
Species	Quantities	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Corn and Grain</i>										
Rice	- 55,000 Barrels	-	6	5.1	2	5	-	618,750	-	-
Indian Corn	39,308 Bushels	-	1	5.1	-	10	-	19,654	-	-
Barley	- 15 Casks	-	14	3.3	5	-	-	75	-	-
<i>Roots and Fruits</i>										
Oranges	296,000 in Number	-	17	1.5	6	-	-	1,776	9	-
Peafe	- 6,107 Bushels	-	1	5.1	-	10	-	3,053	10	-
Potatoes	- 700 Bushels	-	-	8.4	-	5	-	175	-	-
Onions	{ 10 Casks	-	14	3.3	5	-	-	50	-	-
	{ 200 Ropes	-	-	4.2	-	2	6	25	-	-

SECT. VII. SOUTH CAROLINA. 51

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Cattle, Beef, Pork, &c.</i>									
Live {	1	11	5.1	11	—	—	308	—	—
Stock {	—	8	6.6	3	—	—	450	—	—
Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—
Beef — 1,764 Barrels	—	18	6.6	6	10	—	11,466	—	—
Pork — 3,114 Barrels	1	8	6.6	10	—	—	31,140	—	—
Bacon about 2,200 Pounds wt.	—	—	4.2	—	2	6	275	—	—
Butter — 130 Casks	1	2	10.2	8	—	—	1,040	—	—
<i>Naval Stores.</i>									
Pitch — 5,521 Barrels	—	6	5.1	2	5	—	12,422	5	—
Tar { Common 2,784 Barrels	—	5	—	1	15	—	4,872	—	—
Green 291 Barrels	—	7	1.5	2	10	—	727	10	—
Turpentine 2,397 Barrels	—	7	1.5	2	10	—	5,992	10	—
Rosin — 97 Barrels	—	7	1.5	2	10	—	242	10	—

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D ^{sq}	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Naval Stores continued.</i>									
Masts — 9 in Number	2:	2:	10.2	15:	—:	—	135:	—:	—
Bolt-sprits — 8 in Number	—:	17:	1.5	6:	—:	—	48:	—:	—
Booms — 6 in Number	1:	8:	6.6	10:	—:	—	60:	—:	—
Oars — 50 Pairs	—:	2:	10.2	1:	—:	—	50:	—:	—
<i>Vegetable Produce of other Sorts.</i>									
Indigo — 134,118 Poundswt.	—:	2:	6.	—:	17:	6	117,353:	5:	—
Pot-ashes — 3 Barrels	2:	17:	1.5	20:	—:	—	60:	—:	—
Oil of Turpentine { 9 Jars	1:	8:	6.6	10:	—:	—	90:	—:	—
{ 7 Barrels	2:	2:	10.2	15:	—:	—	105:	—:	—
Cotton-wool 7 Bags	3:	11:	5.1	25:	—:	—	175:	—:	—
Sassafras 22 Tons	2:	2:	10.2	15:	—:	—	330:	—:	—
Boards 61,448 Feet	5:	14:	3.3	40:	—:	—	2,457:	18:	4
Boards 8,189 Feet	—:	17:	1.5	6:	—:	—	491:	3:	9
Plank 1,331 Feet	—:	1:	5.1	—:	10:	—	665:	10:	—
Posts 52 Feet	—:	1:	5.1	—:	10:	—	26:	—:	—

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S	D
<i>Vegetable Produce, &c. continued.</i>									
Boards 21,000 Feet	5	14	3.3	40	—	—	840	—	—
Ditto 979 Boards	—	1	9.3	—	12	6	611	17	6
13,975	5	14	3.3	40	—	—	558	—	—
127,652 Feet	4	5	8.4	30	—	—	3,829	11	2
Pine 148,143 Ft. of Boards	5	14	3.3	40	—	—	5,928	14	4
1,293 Boards	—	—	10.2	—	6	—	387	18	—
Plank 22 in Number	—	2	1.5	—	15	—	16	10	—
Baywood, Pl. 98 in Number	—	8	6.6	3	—	—	294	—	—
Scantling 2,000 Feet	—	10	—	3	10	—	70	—	—
Shingles 635,170 in Number	—	11	5.1	4	—	—	2,547	—	—
Staves 132,567 in Number	4	5	8.4	30	—	—	3,977	—	10
Timber 4,000 Feet	—	14	3.3	5	—	—	200	—	—
9 Pieces	—	5	8.4	2	—	—	18	—	—
Walnut 739 Feet	1	14	3.3	12	—	—	88	—	—
66 Pieces	—	2	10.2	1	—	—	66	—	—

Lumber—continued.

A DESCRIPTION of SECT. VII.

Commodities		Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.	
Species	Quantities	£	S	D	£	S	D	£	S D
<i>Vegetable Produce, &c. continued.</i>									
Casks {	Hogheads 80 in Number	—	8	6.6	3	—	—	240	—
empty {	Tierces 43 in Number	—	7	1.5	2	10	—	107	10
Hoops -	3,000 in Number	1	14	3.3	12	—	—	36	—
Canes -	800 in Number	—	5	8.4	2	—	—	16	—
Pumps -	1 Sett	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
<i>Animal Produce of other Sorts.</i>									
{ Beaver	200 Pounds wt.	—	4	3.3	1	10	—	300	—
{ Calve	141 in Number	—	5	8.4	2	—	—	282	—
{ Deer	720 Hogheads	50	—	—	350	—	—	252,000	—
Tallow -	81 Barrels	1	8	6.6	10	—	—	810	—
Hogs Lard {	25 Jars	—	17	1.5	6	—	—	150	—
-	26 Casks	2	—	—	14	—	—	364	—
Silk, raw	8 Boxes	28	11	5.1	200	—	—	1,600	—
Wax { Bees	1,000 Poundswt.	—	—	8.4	—	5	—	250	—
{ Myrtle	700 Poundswt.	—	—	8.4	—	5	—	175	—

Commodities Species Quantities	Rates of Value, in Sterling Money			Value, in S. Carolina Currency			Amount of Value in S. Carolina Currency.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Manufactures.</i>									
Leather, tann'd, 10,356 Poundswt.	—	5	—	1	15	—	18,123	—	—
Soap - - 7 Boxes	1	8	6.6	10	—	—	70	—	—
Candles - 34 Boxes	2	2	10.2	15	—	—	510	—	—
Bricks - 7,000 in Number	—	14	3.3	5	—	—	35	—	—
Total Amount	{ In South Carolina Currency — — — — —			{ In Sterling Money . . . Exchange at £700 Currency for £100 Sterl. — — — — —			1,129,561	6	—
							161,365	18	—

AN ACCOUNT of the several Species and Quantities of such Commodities and Manufactures, not of the Produce of *South Carolina*, as were Re-exported from thence at the Port of *Charles-Town*, in One Year from 1 *November* 1747 to 1 *November* 1748.

Cloth, Stuff, &c. Manufactures.

Broad Cloths	4 Pieces
Duroys	6 Pieces
Camblets	3 Pieces
Cloaths, ready made	1 Chest, 1 Case, 1 Bale
Hats	1 Barrel, 2 Boxes
Hose, woollen	8 Dozen Pairs
Various Sorts	10 Bales, 50 Trunks
	1 Tierce, 77 Casks
	14 Bundles, 1 Chest, and
	6 Boxes
Linens	3 Cases, 1 Chest
	5 Bales, 3 Casks
Oznabrigs	1 Cask, 4 Pieces
Haberdashery-wares	2 Trunks and Sundries
Dimity	4 Pieces
Chints and Callicoes	22 Pieces
Lace	3 Groce

Metallic Manufactures.

Artillery	12 Guns with Carriages
Small Arms	1 Chest
Graplings	3
Iron-pots	10 Cent. lb.
Iron-wares	3 Casks
Pewter wrought	2 Casks

Miscel-

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Cordage,	about 130	Coils
Shoes	1	Barrel, & 10 Dozen Pairs
Sadlers-wares	3	Trunks
Household Furniture	Quantity not inserted	
Earthen-wares	1	Hogshead, 7 Casks
	3	Crates
Glass-wares	1	Cafe, 1 Cask, 7 Boxes
	6	Groce of Bottles
Tobacco-pipes	9	Boxes
Medicines	2	Chests, 1 Cask

Edibles.

Flour	1,143	Barrels
Biscuit	99	Barrels
Cheese	about 3,500	Pounds weight
Fish	5	Hogsheads, 17 Barrels & 2,300 Pounds weight
Salt	28	Barrels, and 280 Bushels
Sugar	69	Hogsheads, 24 Tierces, & 262 Casks
Melasses	47	Hogsheads, 8 Barrels
Raisins	3	Casks, 1 Hoghead
Cocoa	7	Barrels
Pepper	8	Casks, and 320 lb. wt.
Cinnamon	1	Cask
Apples	10	Barrels
Pickles	6	Cases, 2 Barrels
Ginger-bread	2 and $\frac{3}{4}$	Cent. lb.

Liquors.

Beer	90	Barrels, 18 Hogsheads
	11	Hampers, 96 Doz. in Bottles
Cyder	66	Barrels

Vinegar

Liquors---continued.

Vinegar	5 Barrels, 1 Tierce
Wines---Claret	2 Hogsheds
other Sorts	53 Pipes, 19 Barrels
	30 Hogsheds, 124 Casks
Spirits---Rum	49 Hogsheds, 6 Barrels
Cordials	19 Casks
other Sorts	2 Cags
Tea	1 Tub

Animal Produce, of other Sorts.

Oil	21 Barrels, 12 Cafes and
	15 Casks
Tortoise-shell	136 Pounds weight

Vegetable Produce, of other Sorts.

Mahogany---Planks	4,132 in Number, and
Plank	1,627 Feet
Log-wood	91 Tons and a Half
Braziletto-wood	299 Tons
Lignum vitæ	35 Tons
Fustick-wood	3 Tons
Bahama Bark	1 Bag, 1 Barrel
Saffaparilla	7 Bags, & 1636 lb. wt.
Tobacco	76 Hogsheds, 4 Casks

Mineral Produce, of other Sorts.

Quicksilver	88 Chests
Salt-petre	1 Cask
Gunpowder	59 Barrels
Copperas, for Brewers,	1 ———
Coals	28 Bushels
Grind-stones	115

SECTION



SECTION VIII.

The Situation, Strength and Connections of the several Nations of neighbouring Indians; the Hostilities they have committed upon British Subjects at the Instigation of the French, and lately upon those Instigators themselves; some Particulars relating to the French Forts, Forces and Proceedings in Louisiana and Mississippi.

South Carolina
THE Concerns of this Country are so closely connected and interwoven with *Indian Affairs*, and not only a great Branch of our Trade, but even the Safety of this Province, do so much depend upon our continuing in Friendship with the *Indians*, that I thought it highly necessary to gain all the Knowledge I could of them; and I hope that the Accounts which I have from Time to Time transmitted of *Indian Affairs* will shew, that I am pretty well acquainted with the Subject.

However, I think it expedient upon the present Occasion to give a general Account of the several Tribes and Nations of *Indians* with whom the Inhabitants of this Province are or may be connected in Interest; which is the more necessary, as all we have to apprehend from the *French* in this Part of the World, will much more depend upon the *Indians* than upon any Strength of their own; for that is so inconsiderable in itself, and so far distant from

from us, that without *Indian* Assistance, it cannot, if exerted, do us much Harm.

There are among our Settlements several small Tribes of *Indians*, consisting only of some few Families each; but those Tribes of *Indians* which we, on Account of their being numerous and having Lands of their own, call Nations, are all of them situated on the western Side of this Province, and at various Distances, as I have already mentioned.

The *Catawbow* Nation of *Indians* hath about Three Hundred fighting Men; brave Fellows as any on the Continent of *America*, and our firm Friends; their Country is about Two Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*.

The *Cherokees* live at the Distance of about Three Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*, though indeed their hunting Grounds stretch much nearer to us; they have about Three Thousand Gun-Men, and are in Alliance with this Government.

This opinion is to have been settled about the year 1755
I lately made a considerable Purchase from that *Indian* Nation, of some of those hunting Grounds, which are now become the Property of the *British* Crown, at the Charge of this Province; I had the Deeds of Conveyance formally executed in their own Country, by their head Men, in the Name of the whole People, and with their universal Approbation and good Will.

They inhabit a Tract of Country about Two Hundred Miles in Extent, and form a good Barrier,

rier, which is naturally strengthened by a Country hilly and mountainous; but said to be interspersed with pleasant and fruitful Vallies, and watered by many limpid and wholesome Brooks and Rivulets, which run among the Hills, and give those real Pleasures which we in the lower Lands have only in Imagination.

The *Creek Indians* are situated about Five Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*; their Number of fighting Men is about Two Thousand Five Hundred, and they are in Friendship with us.

The *Chickesaws* live at the Distance of near Eight Hundred Miles from *Charles-Town*; they have bravely stood their Ground against the repeated Attacks of the *French* and their *Indians*; but are now reduced to Two or Three Hundred Men.

The *Chactaw* Nation of *Indians* is situated at a somewhat greater Distance from us, and have till within this Year or Two been in the Interest of the *French*; by whom they were reckoned to be the most numerous of any Nation of *Indians* in *America*, and said to consist of many Thousand Men.

The People of most Experience in the Affairs of this Country, have always dreaded a *French War*, from an Apprehension that an *Indian War* would be the Consequence of it; for which Reasons I have, ever since the first breaking out of War with *France*, redoubled my Attention to *Indian Affairs*; and, I hope, not without Success.

For

For notwithstanding all the Intrigues of the *French*, they have not been able to get the least Footing among our Nations of *Indians*; as very plainly appears by those Nations still continuing to give fresh Proofs of their Attachment to us; and I have had the Happiness to bring over and fix the Friendship of the *Chaetaw* Nation of *Indians* in the *British* Interest.

This powerful Engine, which the *French*, for many Years past, played against us and our *Indians*, even in Times of Peace, is now happily turned against themselves, and I believe they feel the Force of it.

For according to the last Accounts, which I have received from thence, by the Captain of a Sloop that touched at *Mobile* about Two Months ago, the *Chaetaw* *Indians* had driven into the Town of *Mobile*, all the *French* Planters who were settled either upon the River bearing the same Name or in the neighbouring Country, and there kept them in a Manner besieged, so that a few of the *French* who ventured out of the Town to hunt up Cattle were immediately scalped.

Monfieur *Vaudreuille*, the Governor of *Louisiana*, was then in *Mobile* endeavouring to support his People, and trying to recover the Friendship of those *Indians*; at the same Time there were some head Men with about Twenty of their People in *Charles-Town*.

I have been the fuller in my Relation of this Matter, because I humbly conceive it to be a very delicate

delicate Affair; for these *Chactaw* Indians have formerly, and even so lately as since I have been in this Province, at the Instigation of the *French* and assisted and headed by them, in Time of Peace, murdered our Traders in their Way to the *Chickesaw* Indians, and robbed them of their Goods; but I hope the *French* Governors never will have it in their Power to charge us with such unfair Practices.

I shall be particularly cautious of doing any Thing inconsistent with the Peace so lately concluded; but I think it incumbent on me to say, that it will be impossible to retain those *Indians*, or any other, in His Majesty's Interest, unless we continue to trade with them.

And since War and Hunting are the Business of their Lives, both Arms and Ammunition, as well as Cloaths and other Necessaries, are the Goods for which there is the greatest Demand among them; I therefore hope to receive Instructions in this particular, as a Rule for my Conduct.

There are a pretty many *Indians* among the *Kays*, about the Cape of *Florida*, who might be easily secured to the *British* Interest; but as they have little Communication with any others on the main Land, and have not any Goods to trade for, they could not be of any Advantage, either in Peace or War: There are also a few *Yamacoes*, about Twenty Men, near *St. Augustine*; and these are all the *Indians* in this Part of the World that are in the Interest of the Crown of *Spain*.

The

The *French* have the Friendship of some few of the *Creek Indians*, such as inhabit near the *Holbama* Fort; and some of the *Chaetaw Indians* have not as yet declared against them: They have also some Tribes upon *Mississippi* River and *Ouabash*, and in other Parts; but most of these, and all other *Indians* whatsoever, inhabit above a Thousand Miles from *Charles-Town*; and yet it may be proper to give Attention even to what happens among those who are so far from us; for to an *Indian*, a Thousand Miles is as One Mile, their Provisions being in the Woods, and they are never out of the Way; they are slow, saying *the Sun will rise again to morrow*, but they are steady.

We have little Intercourse with the *French*; but unless there have been Alterations lately, the Accounts I have formerly sent may be relied on; there are not above Six Hundred Men (Soldiers) in what they call *Louisiana*, and those thinly spread over a widely extended Country; some at *new Orleans*, some at *Mobile*, and some as far up as the *Illinois*.

They had a Fort at the Mouth of the *Mississippi* River, called the *Balize*, but they found it was not of any Service, and therefore they have built another farther up, where it commands the Passage; their Forts *Holbama*, *Chaetawhatche*, *Notche*, *Notchitosh*, and another on *Ouabash*, are all inconsiderable stockadoed Forts, garrisoned by Forty and some by only Twenty Men each.

If ever the *French* Settlements on the *Mississippi* grow great, they may have pernicious Effects upon *South Carolina*, because they produce the same Sorts of Commodities as are produced there, *viz.* *Rice* and *Indigo*; but hitherto, the only Inconvenience that I know of, is, their attempting to withdraw our *Indians* from us, and attacking those who are most attached to our Interest.

I beg Leave to assure you, that I shall never do any thing inconsistent with that good Faith which is the Basis of all His Majesty's Measures; but it is easy for me at present to divert the *French* in their own Way, and to find them Business for double the Number of Men they have in that Country.

However, this, and even the Tranquillity of *South Carolina*, will depend upon preserving our Interest with the *Indians*, which it will be very difficult to do, unless the Presents are continued to them, and those Forts built which I have formerly proposed, or at least, one of them, and that to be in the Country of the *Cherokees*.



The Two next Sections will skew what a great Increase there hath been in the Trade of South Carolina since the Year 1710, according to the best Accounts which could be met with, after much Inquiry; and they contain various other Particulars relating to the Natural Produce, Husbandry, Coin, Paper-Currency, Inhabitants, Prices of Labour, Rivers, Sea-Ports, &c. not mentioned in the former Sections.

The Account of Natural Produce might have been made a few Lines shorter, by leaving out such Species thereof as are named in the Seventh Section, but that would have made this Account much less satisfactory; especially as the aboriginal Species of Produce are here distinguished from those which have been transplanted to South Carolina from other Countries, which many Persons will be apt to think a necessary Distinction.

SECTION IX.

Species of Natural Produce; Particulars relating to the Culture, Manufacture, &c. of Indian Corn, Rice, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Oil of Turpentine, Rosin, and Silk; Accounts of their Maritime Trade, Paper-Currency, current Coins, Taxes, Prices of Labour, &c.

Written in the Year 1710.

NATURAL PRODUCE.

Roots, Fruits, Corn, and Grain.

S*OUTH CAROLINA* naturally produces black Mulberries; Walnuts; Chesnuts; Chincapines, which are small Chesnuts; Acorns, of Five or Six Sorts, which the *Indians*, like the primitive Race of Mankind,

SECT. IX. SOUTH CAROLINA. 67

Mankind, make Use of for Food; wild Potatoes, and several other eatable Roots; wild Plums; Variety of Grapes; Medlars; Huckle-berries; Strawberries; Hasel-nuts; Myrtle-berries, of which Wax is made; Cedar-berries; Shumac; Sassafras; China-root; great and small Snake-root; with Variety of other physical Roots and Herbs; and many Flowers, which spring up of themselves, and flourish in their Kind, every Season of the Year.

Other Fruits, and several Sorts of Corn, which have been transplanted to *South Carolina*, thrive very well there; viz. white Mulberries; Grapes, from the *Madeira* Islands and other Countries; all Sorts of *English* Garden-herbs; Potatoes, of Six or Seven Sorts, and all of them very good; Indian Corn, Three Sorts; Indian Pease, of Five or Six Sorts; Indian Beans, several Sorts; Pumpions; Squashes; Gourds; Pomelons; Cucumbers; Musk-melons; Water-melons; Tobacco; Rice, of Three or Four Sorts; Oats; Rye; Barley; and some Wheat, though not much. Their other Fruits are, Apples; Pears; Quinces; Figs, of Three or Four Sorts; Oranges; Pomegranates; and Peaches, of Fourteen or Fifteen Sorts.

Though they have as great Variety of good Peaches as there are in any Country, perhaps, in the whole World; yet, the principal Use made of them is to feed Hogs; for which Purpose large Orchards of them are planted: the Peach-trees there, are all Standards: they yield Fruit in Three Years from the Time of setting the Stone; the Fourth Year, bear plentifully; and the Fifth, are large spreading Trees. Most Kinds of *British*

Fruits prosper best up in the Country, at some Distance from Salt-water; but Figs, Peaches, Pomegranates, and the like, grow best nigh the Sea. Peaches, Nectarines, &c. of one Sort or other, are in Perfection from 20 *June* to the End of *September*.

Neat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

South Carolina abounds with black Cattle, to a Degree much beyond any other *English* Colony; which is chiefly owing to the Mildness of the Winter, whereby the Planters are freed from the Charge and Trouble of providing for their Cattle, suffering them to feed all the Winter in the Woods.—These Creatures have mightily increased since the first settling of the Colony, about Forty Years ago: It was then reckoned a great Matter for a Planter to have Three or Four Cows; but now, some People have a Thousand Head of Cattle, and for one Man to have Two Hundred is very common.—They likewise have Hogs in abundance, which go daily to feed in the Woods, and come Home at Night. Also, some Sheep and Goats.

Wild Beasts, &c. of the Forest.

The wild Beasts which the Woods of *South Carolina* afford for Profit and for Game, are, Rabbits, Foxes, Raccoons, Possums, Squirrels, wild Cats, Deer, Elks, Buffaloes, Bears, Tygers, wild Kine, and wild Hogs:—some of these Creatures may indeed be thought dangerous in that Country, as they are in other Parts of the World; but the *Carolina* People find by Experience, that every Sort of wild Beast there will run from a Man; the fiercest of them not venturing to attack any larger
or

or better defended Animals than Sheep, Hogs, or young Calves; and the devouring of some of these is all the Injury sustained by wild Beasts there.

Fowls, tame and wild.

There are tame Fowls of all Sorts; and great Variety of wild Fowl; the Sorts of wild Fowl which frequent the inland Parts of the Country, are Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pidgeons, Partridges, Brants, Sheldrakes, and Teal; the other Sorts, found near the Sea, are Curlews, Cranes, Herons, Snipes, Pelicans, Gannets, Sea-larks, and many others.

Fish, for Sustenance, or for Trade.

The Sea-coast is full of Islands, Sounds, Bays, Rivers, and Creeks, which are well stored with great Variety of excellent Fish; the most common whereof are, Bass, Drum, Whittings, Trouts, Herrings, Mulletts, Rocks, Sturgeons, Shads, Sheep-heads, Plaice, Flounders, small Turtle, Crabs, Oysters, Muscles, Cockles, Shrimps, &c. the other Sorts of Fish common there, and not eaten, are Whales, Grampoises, Porpoises, Sharks, Dog-fish, Garb, Stingrays, Saw-fish, Fiddlers, and Periwinkles.

Timber, &c. Trees.

The uncultivated Part of *South Carolina*, may be called one continued Forest, well stocked with Oaks of several Sorts, Chesnut, Walnut, Hickery, Pine, Fir of several Species, Two Sorts of Cypress, Cedar, Poplar, or the Tulip-tree, Laurel, Bay, Myrtle, Hasel, Beech, Ash, Elm, and Variety of other Sorts of Trees, the Names of which are scarcely known.

HUSBANDRY, &c.

Concerning the Produce of Indian Corn.

The usual Produce of an Acre of *Indian Corn*, is from Eighteen to Thirty Bushels, and Six Bushels of *Indian Pease*, which run like a Vine among the Corn. — About a Gallon of *Indian Corn* sows an Acre.

Concerning the Culture, Produce, and Manufactory of Rice.

Rice is sowed in Furrows about Eighteen Inches distant; a Peck usually sows an Acre, which yields seldom less than Thirty Bushels, or more than Sixty Bushels; but generally between these Two, according as the Land is better or worse. — *Rice* is cleaned by Mills, turned with Oxen or Horses. — The Planters in this Colony sow much *Rice*, not only because it is a vendible Commodity, but thriving best in low moist Lands, it inclines People to improve that Sort of Ground, which being planted a few Years with *Rice*, and then laid fallow, it turns to the best Pasture.

Concerning the Extraction, Preparation, &c. of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Oil of Turpentine, and Rosin.

The Five Sorts of Commodities known by these Names, are all extracted from a Species of *Pine-Tree*, called the *Pitch-Pine*; and may rather be said to be one and the same Thing under different Modes of Preparation, than Five differing Sorts of Commodities, because they are all included in the Gum or Resin of the *Pine-Tree*.

Turpentine

Turpentine is the Gum in a liquid State, extracted by Incision and the Heat of the Sun, while the Tree is growing.

Oil of Turpentine is obtained by the Distillation of *Turpentine*.

Rosin is the Residuum, or Remainder, of such *Turpentine*, after the Oil is distilled from it.

Tar is the Gum in a liquid State, but forced out by a proper Degree of confined Fire Heat, after the Tree is cut down, split in Pieces, and dried.

Pitch is the solid Part of *Tar*, separated from the liquid Part by boiling.

Turpentine is obtained by cutting Channels in the standing green Trees, so as to meet in a Point at the Foot of the Tree, where a Box or several Pieces of Board are fitted to receive it: the Channels are cut as high as a Man can reach with an Axe, and the Bark is peeled off from those Parts of the Tree which are exposed to the Sun, that the Heat of it may more easily draw out the *Turpentine*.

The Process of extracting *Tar* is as followeth:—
First, they prepare a circular Floor of Clay, declining a little towards the Centre; from which there is laid a Pipe of Wood, extending near horizontally, Two Feet without the Circumference, and so set into the Ground that its upper Side is near level with the Floor: at the outer End of this Pipe they dig a Hole large enough to hold the Barrels for the *Tar*, which when forced out of the Wood,

naturally runs to the Centre of the Floor, as the lowest Part, and from thence along the Pipe into the Barrels: these Matters being first prepared, they raise upon that Clay Floor a large Pile of dry *Pine-wood*, split in Pieces, and inclose the whole Pile with a Wall of Earth, leaving only a little Hole at the Top, where the Fire is to be kindled; and when that is done, so that the inclosed Wood begins to burn, the whole is stopped up with Earth; to the End that there may not be any Flame, but only Heat sufficient to force the *Tar* out of the Wood and make it run down to the Floor: they temper the Heat as they think proper, by thrusting a Stick through the Earth, and letting the Air in, at as many Places as they find necessary.

*Concerning the Breeding of Silk-worms and
the Production of Silk.*

Silk-worms in *South-Carolina* are hatched from the Eggs about the Sixth of *March*; Nature having wisely ordained them to enter into this new Form of Being, at the same Time that the *Mulberry-leaves*, which are their Food, begin to open. — Being attended and fed Six Weeks, they eat no more, but have small Bushes set up for them, where they spin themselves into Balls, which are thrown into warm Water and then the *Silk* is wound off them.

M A R I T I M E T R A D E.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *Great Britain*, one Year with another, employs Twenty-two Sail of Ships.

Those

Those Ships bring from *Great Britain* to *South Carolina*, all Sorts of Woollen Cloths, Stuffs, and Druggets; Linens, Hollands, printed Callicoes and Linens; Silks and Muslins; Nails of all Sizes, Hoes, Hatchets, and all Kinds of Iron Wares; Bed-ticks, strong Beer, bottled Cyder, Raisins, fine Earthen-ware, Pipes, Paper, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts; Hats from 2s. to 12s. Price; Stockings from 1s. to 8s. Price; Gloves, Pewter-dishes and Plates; Brass and Copper Wares; Guns, Powder, Bullets, Flints, Glass-beads, Cordage, Woollen and Cotton Cards, Steel Hand-mills, Grind-stones; Looking and Drinking-Glasses; Lace, Thread coarse and fine; Mohair, and all Kinds of Trimming for Cloaths, Pins, Needles, &c.

In Return for these Commodities and Manufactures, there are sent from *South Carolina* to *Great Britain*, about Seventy Thousand Deer-skins a Year; some Furs, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Raw-silk, Rice; and formerly, Indigo: — But all these not being sufficient to pay for the *European* Goods, and *Negro* Slaves with which the *English* Merchants are continually supplying the *South Carolina* People; the latter likewise send to *England* some Cocoa-nuts, Sugar, Tortoise-shell, Money, and other Things which they have from the *American* Islands, in return for the Provisions they send there.

Besides the Twenty-two Sail of Ships which trade between *South Carolina* and *Great Britain*, as before mentioned; there enter and clear annually at the Port of *Charles-Town*, about Sixty Sail of Ships, Sloops, and Brigantines, which are employed

in carrying on the after-named Branches of Trade between *South Carolina* and other Countries.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, the *British* Leeward Islands, the Island of *St Thomas* [a *Danish* Sugar-Colony], and *Curafó* [a *Dutch* Sugar-Colony].

The Commodities sent from *South-Carolina* to those Places, are, Beef, Pork, Butter, Candles, Soap, Tallow, Myrtle-wax Candles, Rice, some Pitch and Tar, Cedar and Pine Boards, Shingles, Hoop-staves, and Heads for Barrels.

The Commodities sent in Return from those Places to *South Carolina*, are, Sugar, Rum, Melasses, Cotton, Chocolate made up, Cocoa-nuts, *Negroes*-Slaves, and Money.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and *New England*, *New York*, and *Pensilvania*.

The Commodities sent from *South Carolina* to those other Northern Colonies, are, tanned Hides, small Deer-skins, Gloves, Rice, Slaves taken by the *Indians* in War, some Tar and Pitch.

The Commodities sent in Return from those other Northern Colonies to *South Carolina*, are, Wheat-flour, Biscuit, strong Beer, Cyder, salted Fish, Onions, Apples, Hops.

The Trade between *South Carolina* and the *Madeira* and Western Islands [belonging to *Portugal*].

The Commodities sent from *South Carolina* to those Islands, are Beef, Pork, Butter, Rice, Cask-staves, Heading for Barrels, &c.

The Commodities sent in Return from those Islands to *South Carolina*, are Wines.

N. B. The

N. B. The Salt used in *South Carolina* is brought from the *Bahama* Islands.

From *Guinea*, and other Parts of the Coast of *Africa*, *Negro*-Slaves are imported into *South Carolina*; but the Ships which bring them there, being sent from *England* with Effects to purchase them, the *Carolina* Returns for the same are sent thither.

PAPER CURRENCY.

During the former Part of *Queen Anne's* War, the Inhabitants of *South Carolina* exerted themselves very much in Defence of that Colony, not only by fortifying *Charles-Town*, and building a Fort to command the Entrance of *Asheley* River, but by undertaking several Expeditions against the *Spaniards* and *Indians* in *Florida*, &c. the Charges of all which Fortifications and Expeditions brought the *South Carolina* People so much in Debt, that their Assembly finding it was in vain to struggle with the Difficulty, by raising annual Taxes, which could not have been levied soon enough to answer the present Exigency, they came to a Determination to strike *Bills of Credit*; at first, for about Six Thousand Pounds; and having had Experience of them, they afterwards issued more, to the Amount of about Ten Thousand Pounds.

By the Laws which established those Bills of Credit, their Currency was secured: to proffer any Payment with them was a Tender in Law, so that if the Creditor refused to take them he lost his Money, and the Debtor was discharged from the Minute

nute of such Refusal: but they had not any Instance of that Kind, the Funds upon which those Bills were charged being so good, that they passed in all Payments without any Demur or Dissatisfaction.

The first issued of those Bills had an Interest of Twelve *per Cent. per Annum* annexed to them; but upon making the Second Parcel of them, the Assembly was sensible of the great Inconvenience of that Method. For it not only made the Currency of them more difficult, by Reason of the Indorsements, and computing the Times they had been in the Treasury; but gave the Treasurer an Opportunity of injuring the Public, by giving Credit for what Time he thought fit, as often as they came into his Hands. Besides, the Interest gave Encouragement to People to hoard them, which was a common Prejudice, by keeping so great a Part of the Cash [Paper-Money] from circulating in Trade. And lastly, this devouring Rate of Interest was such a constant Addition to the Public Debt, that, if continued, it would have made it impossible to sink [pay] the Bills in any reasonable Time, unless by burthensome Taxes.

For these several Reasons, the Assembly enacted, That from that Time forward, the Bills of Credit should run to all Intents and Purposes as they had done, but without bearing any Interest at all; and the People quickly found the Benefit of it; for this both eased the Public of a great Burthen; and made the Bills circulate more in Trade, and with less Difficulty among the common People. The Assembly indeed, by this Act, exposed themselves to the

the Censure of those who little regarded the Public so long as their own private Interest was advanced; but they wisely considered, that saving the Public Two Thousand Pounds a Year was more to be regarded, than gratifying the unreasonable Avarice of some particular Persons: and such is the Opinion of their Integrity, as well as of the Ability of the Colony, that those Bills never have yet circulated for less Value than they were issued.

CURRENT COINS.

Besides those Bills of Credit, or Paper-Currency, there are various Sorts of *Gold* and *Silver* Coins circulating in *South Carolina*: the most common of those Coins are, *French Pistoles*, *Spanish* and *Arabian Gold*; all of which passed at Six *Shillings* and Three *Pence* the Penny-weight, and Three *Pence* every odd Grain, before the Currency of Money in the *English* Colonies was regulated by an *English* Law; and before that Regulation took Place, the several Sorts of *Silver* Coin current in *South Carolina* were received and paid at the following Rates; viz. *Dutch* and *German* Dollars, and *Peruvian* Pieces of Eight, passed at Five *Shilling* each; *Mexican* Pieces of Eight, weighing Twelve Penny-weight, went at the same Rate, and for every Penny-weight, above Twelve to Seventeen, that those last Pieces weighed, Three *Pence* Half *Penny* more was allowed: other Pieces of *Spanish* Silver Money, commonly called *Ryals* and Half *Ryals* were current, the former at Seven *Pence* Half *Penny*, and the latter at Three *Pence* Half *Penny*.—There was not much *English* Money among them, but what they had, passed [*Anno* 1710] at Fifty *per Cent.* advance; that is, a *Crown* at
Seven

Seven *Shillings* and Six-*pence*; a *Guinea* at Thirty-two *Shillings* Three *Pence*; and so in Proportion.

Conformable to those Rates of Currency of *English* Coins, the Course or Rate of Exchange between *South Carolina* and *England*, in the Year 1710, was £150 *South Carolina* Currency for £100 Sterling.

T A X E S, &c.

There are not at present in *South Carolina* any Taxes upon either real or personal Estates: the Public Revenues being all raised by Duties laid upon every Sort of Spirituous Liquor, Wines, and other Liquors; upon Sugar, Melasses, Flour, Biscuit, *Negroes*-Slaves, &c. upon all dry Goods imported, Three *per Cent.*: and upon all Deer-skins exported, Three Pence *per Skin*. — These several Duties have of late produced about Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*; out of which the yearly Disbursements, for Charges of Government, are as follow.

Stipends to Ten Ministers of the Church of	
<i>England</i> - - - - -	£ 1,000
For finishing and repairing Fortifications	1,000
For the Officers & Soldiers doing Duty in Forts	600
To the Governor - - - - -	200
For Military Stores - - - - -	300
Accidental Charges - - - - -	400
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	3,500
Which Sum being taken out of - - - - -	4,500
	<hr/>
There will remain yearly - - - - -	1,000
to cancel Bills of Credit to that Amount.	

INHABITANTS.

The Proportions which the several Sorts of People inhabiting *South Carolina* bore to each other, as to Employment and national Distinctions.

Of the white People,

The Planters were	-	-	$8\frac{1}{2}$	} of 12 Parts
The Traders	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
The Artisans	-	-	2	

Of all the Inhabitants,

The white People were	12	} of 100 Parts
The <i>Indian</i> Subjects	- 66	
The <i>Negro</i> -Slaves	- 22	

The Proportions which the several Sorts of white People inhabiting *South Carolina* bore to each other, as to Matters of Religion.

The Episcopal Party were	$4\frac{1}{4}$	} of 10 Parts
The Presbyterians, including those <i>French</i> who retain their own Discipline	- - - $4\frac{1}{2}$	
The Anabaptists	- - - 1	
The Quakers	- - - $0\frac{1}{4}$	

PRICES

PRICES OF LABOUR, &c.

	<i>per Day—Currency</i>
For a Taylor - - - -	Five Shillings
a Shoemaker - - -	Two Shillings Six Pence
a Smith - - - -	Seven Shillings Six Pence
a Weaver - - - -	Three Shillings
a Bricklayer - - -	Six Shillings
a Cooper - - - -	Four Shillings

Carpenters and Joiners have from Three to Five Shillings a Day.

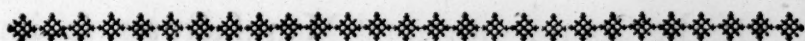
A Labourer hath from One Shilling and Three Pence to Two Shillings a Day, with Lodging and Diet.

Those who oversee Plantations have from Fifteen to Forty Pounds *per Annum*.

Such as are employed to trade with the *Indians*, have from Twenty to One Hundred Pounds a Year.



SECTION



SECTION X.

The Number of Inhabitants; Value of their yearly Imports; Tonnage of Shipping and Price of Victualing; a Description of their Rivers, Sea-ports, &c.

About the Year 1724.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

THE Number of white People in *South Carolina*, including Men, Women, and Children, was about Fourteen Thousand, in the Year 1724; and the Number of Slaves there, at that Time, reckoning Men, Women, and Children, was about Thirty-two Thousand, mostly *Negroes*.

YEARLY IMPORTS.

In the Year 1723 the Imports into *South Carolina* amounted in Value to One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, at the first Cost; and had not for Four Years before been of less than that Value:—This Estimate was made from the Account-Books kept by the Collector of the Two and a Half *per Cent.* Duty on all Goods imported there; and if any Fraud was committed, by under-reporting to him the Value of any such Goods, the Imports in those Years were of so much more Value than is mentioned here.

Of the Commodities and Manufactures so imported into *South Carolina*, I reckon to the Value of One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, for Exports from *Great Britain* to that Colony, and for *Negro*-Slaves brought there in *British* Ships: the other Twenty Thousand Pounds Worth of those Imports, I take to be brought in their own or other trading Vessels from the *West-India* Islands and Northern Colonies.

When they trade at any of the *French* Islands, they receive some Money along with the Rum and Sugar they bring from thence: — I have known a small Sloop bring to *South Carolina* from Cape *Francois*, Three Hundred Pistoles at one Time, besides Rum, Sugar and Melasses, all which were the Produce of her own Cargo only.

SHIPPING and VICTUALLING.

The Quantity of *British* Shipping employed by Means of *South Carolina*, is not less than Eight Thousand Tons; — and I cannot estimate the Shipping that is owned and employed by the Inhabitants of that Colony at less than Seven Hundred Tons.

The Shipping at *Charles-Town* are supplied all the Year round with Beef, at less than Seven Shillings Sterling *per* Hundred Pounds Weight.

SEA-COAST, RIVERS, HARBOURS.

South Carolina hath Seventy Leagues of Sea-Coast, reckoning from Cape *Fear* northward, to the River *May* southward.

I am unacquainted with the Depth of Water in all the Rivers to the southward of *Port Royal*, though I have known Sloops sail in most of them: but of the other Rivers in *South Carolina* I can speak by my own Experience, and therefore shall begin with *Port Royal* River.

That River has Depth of Water enough for any Ship in the World, in or out, and as good a Harbour as any that Nature hath made, sufficient to hold and contain all the Royal Navy; and perhaps in all Respects the properest Place of Rendevous for the *West-India* Squadron of Men of War: — With Regard to its Situation for any Expedition to the Windward Islands, or for speaking with any Ships coming through the Gulf of *Florida*, it is as well as can be desired; for nothing could escape the Sight of a Cruiser there.

The next River is *South Edisto*, a good River for Ships and Vessels not drawing above Twelve Feet Water.

North Edisto River is equally good, and hath a clear Entrance.

Stone Harbour is a very good Harbour for any Vessel not drawing above Eleven Feet Water.

Charles-Town Harbour is fit for all Vessels which do not exceed Fifteen Feet Draught.

Sewee and *Santee* Rivers are for small Craft not drawing more than Eight or Nine Feet.

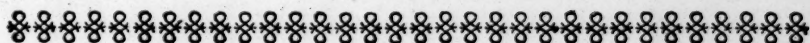
Into the Port of *Winyaw* there is a Channel Twelve Feet Deep, as I have lately been told.

Cape Fear River, *alias* *Clarendon* River, the reputed Boundary between *North* and *South Carolina*, is a very fine bold River for any Ship in fair Weather; or at any other Time, for Ships not exceeding Fifteen or Sixteen Feet Draught, there not being less than Three Fathom deep at low Water, in the worst Part of the Channel.

There are many other Rivers and Creeks of lesser Note, but these are all large Rivers, some of them being navigable Forty or Fifty Miles above the Entrance, for Ships of any Burthen.

The Tide flows from Five to Seven Feet high, on the Coast of *South Carolina*.

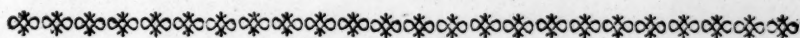


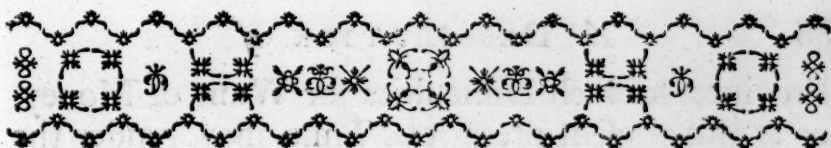


The following Representation on Behalf of the Province of *South Carolina*, and of the Merchants concerned in the Trade thereof; was made at the Beginning of the last War, while a Bill was depending before the Honourable House of Commons, to prohibit the Exportation of *Rice* and other Produce from *North America*, in order to distress the then Enemies of *Great Britain*.

It contains an Account of the Quantities of *Rice* exported from *South Carolina* in Twenty Years, and many interesting Particulars relating to the *Rice-Trade*, which make it a valuable and necessary Supplement to the preceding Description of that Province, because the Matters treated of in the one are not mentioned in the other, though both relate to the same Subject.

The Facts therein stated, are printed conformably to the Manuscript Copy; but the other Part of the Matter appearing to have been hastily put together, it was thought proper to alter the Expression in several Places, and to free it from a Number of Improperities which would of course have been struck out if the Persons who drew up the Representation had afterwards taken the Trouble to revise it.





T H E
C A S E
OF THE PROVINCE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,

A N D O F

The MERCHANTS concerned in the TRADE
thereof; supposing the present BILL to
prevent the Exportation of RICE
be passed into a LAW.

T H E Inhabitants of *South Carolina* have
not any Manufactures of their own,
but are supplied from *Great Britain*
with all their Cloathing, and the other
Manufactures by them consumed, to
the Amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand
Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

The only Commodity of Consequence produced
in *South Carolina* is *Rice*, and they reckon it as much
their staple Commodity, as *Sugar* is to *Barbadoes*
and *Jamaica*, or *Tobacco* to *Virginia* and *Maryland*;
so that if any Stop be put to the Exportation of
Rice from *South Carolina* to *Europe*, it will not only
render the Planters there incapable of paying their
Debts, but will also reduce the Government of that

Province to such Difficulties for Want of Money, as at this present precarious Time may render the whole Colony an easy Prey to their neighbouring Enemies the *Indians* and *Spaniards*, and also to those yet more dangerous Enemies their own *Negroes*, who are ready to revolt on the first Opportunity, and are Eight Times as many in Number as there are white Men able to bear Arms; and the Danger in this respect is greater since the unhappy Expedition to *St Augustine*.

From the Year 1729, when His Majesty purchased the Colony of *South Carolina*, the Trade of it hath so increased, that their annual Exports and Imports of late have been double the Value of what they were in the said Year; and their Exports of *Rice* in particular have increased in a greater Proportion, as will appear by the following State of the Quantities of *Rice* exported from thence in Twenty Years, *viz.*

From 1720 to 1729, being 10	}	Barrels—making 44,081 Tons
Yrs, the whole Export was 264,488		
From 1730 to 1739, being 10	}	Barrels—making 99,905 Tons
Yrs, the whole Export was 499,525		
<hr/>		
So that the last 10 Yrs Export	}	Barrels, or 55,824 Tons
exceeded the former, by .. 235,037		

And of the vast Quantities of *Rice* thus exported, scarcely One Fifteenth Part is consumed either in *Great Britain* or in any Part of the *British* Dominions, so that the Produce of the other Fourteen Parts is clear Gain to the Nation; whereas almost all the *Sugar*, and One Fourth of the *Tobacco* exported from the *British* Colonies, are consumed by the People of *Great Britain* or by *British* Subjects;
from

from whence it is evident, that the National Gain arising from *Rice* is several Times as great in Proportion, as the National Gain arising from either *Sugar* or *Tobacco*.

This Year in particular we shall export from *South Carolina* above Ninety Thousand Barrels of *Rice*, of which Quantity there will not be Three Thousand Barrels used here, so that the clear National Gain upon that Export will be very great; for at the lowest Computation of Twenty-five *Shillings* Sterling *per* Barrel, the Eighty-seven Thousand Barrels exported will amount in Value to One Hundred and Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds at the first Hand; whereto there must be added the Charge of Freight, &c. from *South Carolina* to *Europe*, which amount to more than the first Cost of the *Rice*, and are also Gain to *Great Britain*; so that the least Gain upon this Article, for the present Year, will be Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, over and above the Naval Advantage of annually employing more than One Hundred and Sixty Ships of One Hundred Tons each.

Rice being an enumerated Commodity, it cannot be exported from *South Carolina* without giving Bond for Double the Value, that the same shall be landed in *Great Britain* or in some of the *British* Plantations, excepting to the Southward of *Cape Finislerre*; which last was permitted by a Law made in the Year 1729; and the Motive for such Permission was, *that the Rice might arrive more seasonably and in better Condition at Market.*

We have hereunto subjoined, an Account of the several Quantities of *Rice* which have been exported from *South Carolina* to the different *European* Markets, since the said Law was made; and it will thereby appear that we have not in those Ten Years been able to find Sale for any considerable Quantity of *Rice* in *Spain*; for in all that Time we have not sold above Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Barrels to the *Spaniards*, making only 357 Barrels annually upon a Medium; nor can we for the Time to come expect any Alteration in favour of our *Rice* Trade there, because the *Spaniards* are supplied with an inferior Sort of *Rice* from *Turky*, &c. equally agreeable to them, and a great deal cheaper than ours; the Truth whereof appears by the *Rice* taken in a Ship called *The Baltic Merchant*, and carried into *St Sebastians*, where it was sold at a Price so much under the Market Rate here or in *Holland*, as to encourage the sending of it from thence to *Holland* and *Hamburgh*.

In *France*, the Importation of *Carolina Rice* without Licence is prohibited; and though during the last and present Years there hath by Permission been some Consumption of it there, yet, the whole did not exceed Nine Thousand Barrels; and they have received from *Turky* so much *Rice* of the present Year's Growth, as to make that Commodity Five *Shillings* Sterling *per Cent. lb.* cheaper at *Marseilles* than here; and even at *Dunkirk* it is One *Shilling* and Six *Pence per Cent. lb.* cheaper than here; so that there is not any Prospect of a Demand for *Carolina Rice* in *France*, even if Liberty could be obtained

obtained for sending the same to any Part of that Kingdom.

Germany and *Holland* are the Countries where we find the best Markets for our *Rice*, and there the far greater Part of it is consumed ; so that the present intended Embargo, or prohibitory Law, cannot have any other Effect in relation to *Rice*, than that of preventing our Allies from using what our Enemies do not want, nor we ourselves consume more than a Twentieth Part of ; and which is of so perishable a Nature, that even in a cold Climate it doth not keep above a Year without decaying, and in a warm Climate it perishes intirely.

The great Consumption of *Rice* in *Germany* and *Holland*, is during the Winter Season, when *Pease* and all Kinds of Pulse, &c. are scarce ; and the *Rice* intended for those Markets ought to be brought there before the Frost begins, time enough to be carried up the Rivers ; so that preventing the Exportation only a few Days may be attended with this bad Consequence, that by Frost the Winter Sale may be lost.

And as we have now, viz. since 11 Nov. above Ten Thousand Barrels of old *Rice* arrived, so we may in a few Weeks expect double that Quantity, besides the new Crop now shipping off from *Carolina* ; the stopping of all which in a Country where there is not any Sale for it, instead of permitting the same to be carried to the only Places of Consumption, must soon reduce the Price thereof to so low a Rate, that the Merchants who have purchased

chased that *Rice* will not be able to sell it for the prime Cost ; much less will they be able to recover the Money they have paid for Duty, Freight and other Charges thereon, which amount to double the first Cost ; for the *Rice* that £ 100 will purchase in *South Carolina* costs the Importer £ 200 more in *British* Duties, Freight, and other Charges.

Thus it appears, that by prohibiting the Exportation of *Rice* from this Kingdom, the Merchants who have purchased the vast Quantities before mentioned, will not only lose the Money it cost them, but Twice as much more in Duties, Freight and other Charges, by their having a perishable Commodity embargoed in a Country where it is not used.

Or if instead of laying the Prohibition here, it be laid in *South Carolina* ; that Province, the Planters there, and the Merchants who deal with them, must all be involved in Ruin ; the Province, for want of Means to support the Expences of Government ; the Planters, for want of Means to pay their Debts and provide future Supplies ; and the Merchants, by not only losing those Debts, but Twice as much more, in the Freight, Duties and other Charges upon *Rice* which they cannot sell.

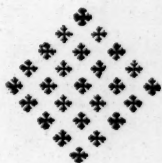
So that in either Case, a very profitable Colony, and the Merchants concerned in the Trade of it, would be ruined for the present, if not totally lost to this Kingdom, by prohibiting the Exportation of *Rice* ; and all this, without doing any National Good in another Way, for such Prohibition could not in any Shape distress our Enemies.

It

It is therefore most humbly hoped that *Rice* will be excepted out of the Bill now before The Honourable House of Commons.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of *Rice* which have been exported from the Province of *South Carolina* within Ten Years from 1730 to 1739; distinguishing the Total Quantity sent to each of the Countries or Dominions whereunto the same was exported.

	Barrels
To <i>Portugal</i> , in all - - - - -	83,379
To <i>Gibraltar</i> - - - - -	958
To <i>Spain</i> - - - - -	3,570
To <i>France</i> , only the last Two Years, at most	9,500
To <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Ireland</i> , and the <i>British</i> Plantations--by the largest Calculation cannot exceed - - - - -	30,000
To <i>Holland</i> , <i>Hamburg</i> , and <i>Bremen</i> , in- cluding about 7,000 Barrels to <i>Sweden</i> and <i>Denmark</i> - - - - -	372,118
The Total Exported in these Ten Years	<u>499,525</u>





The following Extract is inserted to shew by what Means that profitable Commodity Rice came to be first planted in South Carolina; for as it was not done with any previous Prospect of great Gain, but owing to a lucky Accident and a private Experiment, many Persons will naturally be desirous of knowing the several Circumstances relating to an Affair so fortunate for this Kingdom; and it may serve as a new Instance of the great Share that Accident hath had in making Discoveries for the Benefit of Mankind.

THE Production of Rice in South Carolina, which is of such prodigious Advantage, was owing to the following Accident.

A Brigantine from the Island of *Madagascar* happened to put in to that Colony: — They had a little Seed-Rice left, not exceeding a Peck or Quarter of a Bushel, which the Captain offered, and gave to a Gentleman of the Name of *Woodward*: — from a Part of this he had a very good Crop, but was ignorant for some Years how to clean it: — It was soon dispersed over the Province; and by frequent Experiments and Observations they found out Ways of producing and manufacturing it to so great Perfection, that it is thought to exceed any other Rice in Value: — the Writer of this hath seen the said Captain

Captain in *Carolina*, where he received a handsome Gratuity from the Gentlemen of that Country, in Acknowledgement of the Service he had done that Province.

It is likewise reported, that Mr *Du Bois*, Treasurer of the *East India* Company, did send to that Country a small Bag of Seed-Rice, some short Time after; from whence it is reasonable enough to suppose there might come those Two Sorts of that Commodity, the one called *red-Rice*, in Contradistinction to the *white-Rice*, from the Redness of the inner Husk or Rind of this Sort, though they both clean, and become alike white.

The Writer of this Extract hath not mentioned the Time when Rice was first planted in South Carolina; but it appears, in Page 70 of this Description, that Rice was generally planted in that Colony in the Year 1710, and therefore the first Planting of it must have been about the Year 1700, if not sooner.



AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Raw Silk which have been imported from *North and South Carolina* into *Great Britain* within 25 Years from 1731 to 1755; and also of the Quantities of wrought Silk and mixed filken Stuffs of the Manufacture of *Great Britain*, which have been exported from thence to *North and South Carolina* within each of those 25 Years.

Years	Imports	Exports---British Silk Manufactures			
	Raw Silk Pounds wt.	Silk wrought Pounds wt.	Silk with Worsted Pounds wt.	Silk with Incle Pounds wt.	Silk with Grogram Pounds wt.
1731	...	970	537	...	...
1732	...	774	892	...	...
1733	...	1,015	1,341	...	...
1734	...	943	937	...	...
1735	...	1,487	864	...	...
1736	...	1,223	516	...	...
1737	...	691	790	...	...
1738	...	1,111	1,177	...	...
1739	...	1,273	877	...	...
1740	...	1,454	1,492	...	...
1741	...	2,798	2,452	440	7
1742	18½	1,576	1,350	144	...
1743	...	1,427	1,262	122	...
1744	...	1,035	1,296	181	...
1745	...	544	615	184	40
1746	...	929	590	330	3
1747	...	1,313	2,050	386	...
1748	52	1,772	1,658	155	34
1749	46	1,772	1,065	74	...
1750	118	1,519	1,258	223	50
1751	...	2,404	1,933	291	...
1752	...	3,365	2,860	218	7
1753	11	3,027	2,236	190	...
1754	...	2,682	2,300	374	150
1755	5½	3,416	2,634	337	...



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